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Building, Plumbing Gas and Electrical LAWS

OF THE CITY OF
Dallas, Texas

ALSO
RULES ON RE-INFORCED
CONCRETE



Revised and Published under the Auspices and
Approval of the
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF THE CITY OF DALLAS
1914

H. J. EMMINS, Inspector of Buildings



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INDEX

Building Laws, City of Dallas

	Page	Sec.
Additional Thickness of Walls.....	51	60
Appendages Above First Story.....	91	131
Application for Permits.....	7	7
Anchors	57	72
Areas	73	103
Awnings	85	123
Bake Ovens	69	94
Basis of Approval or Disapproval.....	9	12
Boilers Placed	69	95
Bonding of Walls.....	59	79
Brick Piers	31	41
Brick Walls; How Bonded.....	55	68
Buildings to be Fire-Proof Construction.....	39	49
Buildings to be of Mill Construction.....	37	47
Building Material Piled in Minimum Space....	81	117
Building Shall Not Project Beyond Bldg. Line	79	111
Cements	19	22
Cement Mortar	19	22
Chimney Smoke Flues, etc.....	61	84
Concrete	19	23
Cornices	93	132
Curtain Walls	51	59
Danger Cards	77	108
Dangerous and Unsafe Walls and Buildings....	75	108
Debris to be Dampened.....	77	109
Definitions	13	18
Depth of Excavation.....	29	36
Division Fire Walls—When.....	49	57
Division Walls	35	45
Duties of Inspector.....	3	5
Duties of Police.....	107	159
Elevators	101-107	144-158
Excavations	27	34
Existing Party Walls.....	59	80
Exterior Walls	53	66
Factors of Safety.....	23	27
Fences, Billboards, etc.....	85	125
Floor Beams or Joists.....	57	74
Flues Two (2) Feet Above Roof.....	61	85
Floor Loads	23	30
Floor Timbers Not to Enter Chimney Walls....	57	76
Footing	29	38
Foundations	29	37
Fire Blockings	85	124
Fire Escapes	97	139
Fire Escape Board.....	99	142
Fire Limits—Boundaries (As Amended).....	85	

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	Page	Sec.
Fire Limits—Buildings in.....	89	127
Fire Limits—Frame Dwellings within.....	89	129
Repaired or Altered; When.....	89	129
Fire Place Chimneys for Frame Houses.....	65	86
Fire Proof Doors.....	53	64
Fire Proof Construction.....	39	49
Fire Limits—Shall Not Move Frame Bldgs. in	89	128
Gas, Water and Steam Pipes.....	67	91
Ground Dampness	61	83
Gutterways	83	118
Hearths	67	92
Height of Frame Buildings.....	49	56
Height of Wood Structures.....	79	110
Height of Stories.....	61	82
Hollow Brick	53	65
Hot Water Furnace Pipes.....	65	88
Lime Mortar	19	21
Limit of Permit	11	16
Lining Existing Walls.....	59	81
Lists of Material.....	23	28
Livery Stable and Blacksmith Shops Prohibit	119	176
Loads on Floors to be Distributed.....	27	32
Material of Walls.....	29	39
May Demand Plans.....	9	10
Metallic Chimneys	67	93
Mill and Slow Burning Construction.....	37	47
Moving Picture Shows.....	123	183-192
Openings in Sidewalks.....	75	106
No Timber Allowed in Brick Walls.....	55	71
Parapet Walls	53	61
Party Walls Three (3) ft. Above Roof; when	53	62
Penalties	121	181-4
Permits	9	13
Permits Not Necessary—When.....	9	9
Permits Posted	11	15
Powers of Inspector.....	3	5
Quality of Lumber.....	21	24
Quality of Materials.....	19	19
Rainwater Leaders	83	122
Recesses in Walls.....	53	63
Red Lights	79	113
Regulations of Building Lines for Residences		
(As Amended)	109	161
Re-inforced Concrete Buildings.....	45	55
Revocation of Permits.....	11	14
Roof and Floor Timber not to go Thru Walls	57	75
Roofs in Fire Limits.....	91	130
Roofs in Good Repair.....	111	166
Roof Loads	23	30
Safe Loads for Masonry.....	21	26
Safety of Employees.....	109	163-5
Sand	19	20
Scantling Partitions not to Support Floors;		
when	59	77
Scuttles on Flat Roofs.....	83	110
Sheet Metal Flues Prohibited.....	61	

TRINITY CEMENT



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	Page	Sec
Sidewalks to be Covered—When.....	81	115
Sidewalk Loads	23	30
Signal Lights	119	175
Signs	111	167-173
Size of Beams for Sidewalks.....	75	105
Skating Rinks Prohibited.....	121	179
Skeleton Constructed Building.....	41	52
Skylights and Floor Lights.....	117	174
Stairs of Wood in Fire Limits.....	93	134
Stone Cornice	55	67
Stoves not to be kept in Certain Places.....	71	99
Stove Pipes to be Conducted into Chimneys...	69	97
Stoves and Ranges.....	71	100
Strength of Temporary Supports.....	27	33
Structural Loads	25	31
Structural Metal	21	25
Temporary Sheds	93	133
Tent or Canvass Structures Prohibited.....	109	162
Use of Street Under Sidewalks.....	73	104
Walks Around Building Material.....	81	114
Walls and Piers.....	29	39
Walls for Business Buildings.....	31	42-43
Walls for Dwellings, Apartment and Flat Buildings	35	44
Wind Pressure	23	29
Wooden Girders on Lintels Not Allowed.....	55	70

THEATERS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Places of Amusement, Definitions.....	127	193
Egress in Case of Fire.....	129	194
Obstructions	129	195
Aisles, Etc., Kept Clear.....	128	196
Lights, Etc.	129	197
Changes in Existing Theaters.....	129	198
Inspectors to Approve.....	130	199
Theaters, Etc., How Built.....	130	200
Approval	130	201
Closed—When	130	202
Mayor to Take Possession.....	130	203
Inspector to Apply for Same—Release.....	131	204
Frontage	131	205
Emergency Exits, Etc.....	131	206
Storage, Etc., Prohibited.....	131	207
Gradients	131	208
Auditorium Exits	132	209
Width	132	210
Doors Bolted	132	211
Balcony	132	212
Staircases	132	213
Balcony Staircase	132	214
Iron to be Used.....	132	215
Balcony Exits	132	
Buildings—How Used	132	
Workshops, Etc.	132	

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Praetorian Building DALLAS, TEXAS

	Page	Sec.
Location	132	219
Openings	132	220
Hazardous Business	132	221
Exterior Walls	133	222
Interior Walls	134	223
Staircase Enclosures	134	224
Fire Walls	134	225
Fireproof Arch	134	226
Proscenium, Frame	134	227
Fireproof Shafts	135	228
Skylights	135	229
Proscenium Wall—Doors in.....	135	230
Floors Fireproof	135	231
Sheathing	135	232
Dressing Room Walls, Etc.....	136	233
Open Space of Stage.....	136	234
Ceilings	136	235
Decorations, Etc.	136	235
Curtain, Mesh Works, Machinery for Curtain, Etc	136	236
Seats, Numbering, Camp Stools, Aisles, Etc.....	137	237
Aisles	137	238
Doorways	137	239
Capacity	137	240
Gradients	137	241
Hand Rails	138	242
Width of Doors, Increase, How Opened, Etc...	138	243
Passageways, Number of Exits, Etc.....	138	242
Separate Exit	138	244
One Exit—When	138	244
Width of Stairways	138	245
Risals, Landings, Angles, Etc.....	139	245
Boiler Rooms	139	246
Lighting of Building.....	139	247
Gas Mains	139	248
Diagram, Exit Signs, Etc.....	139	249
Fire Apparatus	140	250
Water Service	140	251
Tank	140	252
Gate and Check Valves.....	140	253
Automatic Sprinklers	140	254
Stand Pipes	141	255
Hose	141	256
Buckets and Barrels, Chemicals, Etc.....	141	257
Other Fire Apparatus.....	141	258
Approved by Fire Chief.....	142	259
Inspector May Enter Buildings.....	142	260
Penalties	142	261

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Index to Plumbing Laws

CITY OF DALLAS

	Page	Sec.
Permits	143	2
Separate Stop Cock and Stop and Waste Cocks	145	
Steam Boilers	145	
House Sewer	145	3
Service Pipe	147	
Drains Within Buildings	147	4
Galvanized Iron Pipe	149	5
Size of Soil and Waste Pipes	149	6
Placed in Buildings for Future Use	149	7
Tests and Approval	149	8
Traps, How Constructed	151	9
Vents	153	
Size of Vents	153	10
Vents Omitted	154	11
Continuous Vents	154	12
Traps, Placing of	155	13
Open Plumbing	155	14
Continuous Stacks	155	15
Joints	155	16
Ferrules and Solder Nipples	155	17
Lead Bends	156	18
Flashings	156	19
Supports, Hangers, Etc.	156	20
Prohibited Materials	156	21
Power of Inspector	157	22
Test Inspection	157	23
Certificate of Inspection	157	24

Index to Gas Laws

CITY OF DALLAS

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the Installation of Gas Piping Within the City
of Dallas—Page 161 to 168 inclusive.

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Index to Electrical Laws

CITY OF DALLAS

	Sections.
Acid Fumes	13, 37a, 43m to 0
Approved materials, etc.....	9
Arc Lamps	11
Arc lamps for moving picture machines.....	29j
Arc lamps, theaters.....	49Da to h
Armored cables, use of.....	12
Attendance	241, 41Dh
Base frames for generators and motors.....	24c, 28b
Batteries, storage and primary.....	13
Binding screws, strains on.....	43m, x
Boxing for wires.....	43g, 44c
Bulletin	49
Burglar Alarms	3b
Burrs and fins in fixtures.....	21d
Bushings	14
Bushings for lamp sockets.....	22e
Cabinets, construction of.....	15
Cables, Armored	12
Cables, stage	41Bi
Cables, steel cables for supports.....	41-Bk
Capacity of electrical installations.....	5a
Card, load index.....	43r, w
Car houses	16
Carrying capacity table.....	17
Ceiling rosettes, use of.....	32
Circuit breaker, setting of.....	23m
Cleats, use of.....	43k to m
Compensators, how installed.....	28p
Concealed "knob and tube" work.....	43 w to z
Conduit work, when required.....	43q to r
Conduit work, installation of.....	43q to v
Constant potential systems.....	43, 44
Cords (flexible cords).....	22
Cut outs (fuses).....	23
Damp places, wiring of.....	43m
Damp places, sockets for.....	37b
Decorative lighting systems.....	18
Defective apparatus, etc.....	8
Distance between conductors.....	38, 43i to x
Distance between live parts.....	38
Dynamos (generators)	24
Electric gas lighting.....	19
Electric heaters	20
Electric work to complete.....	5a, e
Emergency switches	16, 40a to e, 41E to o
Extra high potential systems.....	45
Fan motor (motors).....	28
Feeders, railway	16h
Fire limits	10, 43f

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BUILDERS
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	Sections.
Fished wires	43y
Fittings, to be approved	9
Fixtures	21
Flexible cord	22
Flexible tubing	22, 43y to z
Fuses	23
Gas lighting, electric	19
Generators	24
Grounds and grounding	25
Guard strips	33
Heaters, electric	20
High potential systems	28a, 45
Inspection, requests for	54, 6
Insulated platforms	24c
Insulating joints, when required	21a
Insulation of fixture canopies	21c
Joints, in conductors	43j
Junction boxes	12, 43u, 1, v
Knob and tube work	431, 43w to z
Knots in flexible cord	22f
Lighting and power from railway wires	16j
Lighting arresters	26
Low potential systems	43
Lugs, when required	27
Material and fittings, approved	9
Motors	28
Motor enclosures	28x
Motor wiring tables	28f
Mouldings, wooden and metal	43p
Oily waste	24h
Moving picture machines	29
Open wiring	43k to o
Panel boards (spacings)	38
Penalties for violation	47
Pendants (flexible cords)	22
Permits, when required	3
Permits, to whom issued	4
Portable cords	22h
Portable heaters	20f, e
Protection for gas outlet pipes	21b
Protection for high tension systems	28j
Protection for outlets	43z, v
Protection, mechanical, for wires	14, 33, 43e to g, 44d
Protective devices for signal systems	3c, e, g, h
Receptacles	30
Resistance boxes	31b, 41d, g
Rosettes	32
Running Boards	33, 43f
Series arc lamps	11
Service, putting apparatus into	5b, c
Service wires	43a
Service, wires to be protected	23c, 40a
Show windows	34
Signal Systems	36
Signs, (electric)	
Sockets	

	Sections.
Spacing, between live parts.....	38
Spark arrestors	41db, c
Splicing	43j
Static electricity	28b
Storage batteries	13
Strains on joints, etc.....	43x
Stranded wires	28d, 29l
Switchboards	39
Switches	40
Switches, emergency	16, 40a to e
Switches, single pole.....	40k to m
Switches, time	40r
Tablet boards (spacings).....	38
Temporary use of current.....	5f
Theater wiring	41
Transformers	42
Tubes (bushings)	14, 43x
Underground service	43o
Waste, oily	24h
Wires not to be concealed, when.....	6
Wires not to be disturbed, etc.....	7
Wiring, carrying capacity	5a, 17
Wiring, concealed "knob and tube".....	43w to z
Wiring, conduit	43q to v
Wiring, extra high potential.....	45
Wiring, fished	43y
Wiring, high potential	28a-j-44
Wiring, low potential	43
Wiring, moulding	43p
Wiring, open, damp places.....	43n, o
Wiring, open, damp places.....	43k l
Wiring, for service	43a, s 40b

Building Laws of the City of Dallas, Texas

**also Plumbing, Gas and Electrical Laws
and
Rules on Re-inforced Concrete**

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for Matters Concerning, Affecting or Relating to the Construction, Alteration, Repair, or Removal of Buildings, Structures and Appurtenances Thereto, Erected or to be Erected in the City of Dallas, Texas, and Prescribing the Duty of the Building Inspector, and Providing a Penalty for the Violation of the Same, and Defining Fire Limits.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF DALLAS.

SECTION 1. That there be and is hereby created in said City the office of Building Inspector, which officer shall be appointed as provided for in the Charter of the City of Dallas, Texas; such Building Inspector shall be a practical architect, builder, or civil engineer, who has been engaged in the active duties of his occupation for at least five years.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SEC. 2. He shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe to an oath to faithfully and impartially execute the duties of his office, and shall give a bond in the sum of Two Thousand, Five Hundred (\$2,500.00) Dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board of Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall keep an office in the City Hall, or such other place as shall be furnished, at the expense of the City.

SHALL KEEP A RECORD OF ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said Inspector to keep a record of all applications for permits, which shall be

See DEXTER for Insurance



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Dallas Corn Mills

CHARLES R. MADSEN, Manager

**Manufacturers and Dealers in
Corn Meal
Chopped Feed and Grain**

PHONE HASKEL 283

**CORNER
Worth and Oak Sts.**

Dallas, Texas

regularly numbered in order of their issue; also a record showing the number, description and size of all buildings erected in the City during his term of office; of what material constructed, the aggregate of the number, kind and cost of all buildings, the inspection, removal and condemnation of Buildings and all other matters proper to be recorded.

SHALL INSPECT WHEN NOTIFIED.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of said Inspector, upon being served with a notice requiring him to visit and inspect any building upon or in which work is being done, under any of the provisions of this ordinance, to do so.

DUTIES OF INSPECTOR.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Building Inspector to sign all certificates and notices required to be issued under this ordinance; to make complaint of all violations thereof to the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas; to keep in proper books, for the purpose, a register of all transactions of the office and to submit to the Board of Commissioners a monthly statement of all such transactions, and to enforce all of the conditions of this ordinance.

POWER OF INSPECTOR.

The Building Inspector shall have full power to pass upon any question arising under the provisions of this ordinance, relative to the matter of construction or material to be used in the erection, alteration or repair of any building; provided, however, that should any question arise between the Building Inspector and the owner and architect of any building, or should the owner or architect object to any order or decision of said Inspector, the matter shall be referred to a committee of three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by the Building Inspector, one by the owner or other interested party, and the third shall be the Commissioner of Streets and Public Property, and a decision of a majority of these referees submitted in writing to the Board of Commissioners, shall be final and conclusive. The referees thus chosen shall be entitled to five dollars (\$5.00) for each and every day or fractional part thereof, for such service, to be borne equally by the two parties interested therein, except the Commissioner of Streets and Public Property.

SHALL EXAMINE ALL BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED.

The Inspector shall examine all buildings or cause the same to be examined upon or in which work is being done

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DALLAS**

under the provisions of this ordinance, as often as practicable, and make a record of all violations of this ordinance, together with street and number where such violations are found, name of owner, lessee, occupant, architect and builder, and all other matters relating thereto.

SHALL EXAMINE ALL DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

It shall be the duty of the Building Inspector to examine or cause to be examined all buildings reported to be dangerous or damaged by fire or accident, and to make a record of such examination, including the nature of the same, and the nature of the damage, with the name of the street and the number of the building, and the name of the owner, and to examine all buildings under application to be removed, raised, enlarged, altered or built upon, if considered necessary, and to make a record of the condition of the same. Such record shall always be open to the inspection of the public. The Building Inspector and his regularly authorized assistants are hereby given authority to enter any building in the City of Dallas in the performance of their duties, and to order and compel the suspension of any work being done in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and to prohibit the use of any material or the maintenance or operation of any machinery in violation of the provisions of this ordinance, or the violation of any other ordinance of the City of Dallas. And no person shall continue the construction of any building or use any material in or about any building, or use any machinery in or about any building, after said Building Inspector, or his regularly authorized assistant, have directed, in writing, the suspension of the use thereof. The Building Inspector and his regularly authorized assistants are hereby given authority to make such tests as may be necessary to determine the safety of the condition of any building or machinery, which it becomes their duty under the provisions of this ordinance to inspect.

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

The Board of Commissioners shall appoint a clerk and such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this ordinance. If such assistants be appointed, they shall be such as, in the opinion of the Building Inspector, will be of greatest service to the department; such assistants shall have had at least two (2) years experience.

ASSISTANTS TO ACT IN ABSENCE OF BUILDING INSPECTOR.

In the absence of the Building Inspector, one of the assistants may be designated by him to act in his place, and

See DEXTER for Insurance



The J. W. Crowds Drug Co. Building

Crystal Theatre

THE HOUSE OF

Comfort and Refinement



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Both MORONEY HARDWARE CO. 1307-9
Phones Builders Hardware Elm St.

when so designated the assistant shall exercise all the powers and duties of the Building Inspector.

**INSPECTOR AND ASSISTANTS NOT TO BE ENGAGED
IN ANY BUILDING BUSINESS.**

The Inspector and assistants shall not, during their term of office, be employed or engaged, directly or indirectly, in any building business, to enter into any contract for building for others or for furnishing materials, specifications or plans, for buildings for others.

SALARY OF INSPECTOR.

The Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas shall in all cases fix the compensation of employes of the Building Inspector Department.

SEC. 6. That no person or corporation, other than the City of Dallas, shall construct, raise, lower, repair or remove any structure within the City of Dallas, except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance.

APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.

SEC. 7. When any person or persons shall be desirous of erecting, repairing, changing or altering any building or structure within the limits of said city, he or they or their authorized agents, shall make application at the office of the Building Inspector for a permit, and shall furnish said Inspector with a written statement upon a blank form furnished by the said Inspector for the purpose, together with plans and specifications of same, when required, which shall be delivered to the Building Inspector, and shall remain in his custody a sufficient length of time to allow the necessary examination to be made of the same, after which, if it shall appear to said Inspector that the laws and ordinances of such city are contemplated to be complied with, he shall grant such application. Such application shall state the street and number, or location of the building, the contract price, and shall be signed by owner, or his authorized agent, or contractor. If the said Inspector shall so require, copies of such plans and specifications shall be filed in his office until the completion of the building or structure in question, and no owner, architect, builder or person shall make any changes in the structural parts of any such repairs, building or alterations, for which a permit has been granted, without the consent of the Building Inspector.

SEC. 8. The Building Inspector may in his discretion estimate the cost of any proposed building or structure for

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which a permit is applied for and in case of any disagreement relative thereto the Building Inspector may, before the issuance of any permit, require the owner, agent, architect or builder to make an affidavit, sworn to and subscribed before a competent officer, of the actual cost of proposed building when completed.

SEC. 9. Alterations in drawing or specifications, or work correspondingly, which does not involve any change in the structural part, or conflict with any of the requirements of this ordinance, may be made without the permission of the Building Inspector. Repairs of buildings or structures, the cost of which will not exceed \$25.00 may be made without notice to the Inspector, but such repairs shall not be construed to include the cutting away of any stone or brick wall, or any portion thereof, or the removal, or cutting of any beam or support, or the removal, change or closing of any staircase, or the construction of any chimney. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Building Inspector from granting applications for permits for the erection of any part of a building or any part of a structure, where the plans or detailed statements of such buildings or structure have been presented for the same before the entire plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been submitted.

SEC. 10. The Building Inspector shall be entitled to demand plans and specifications and contracts of all structural work submitted to him. In case plans and specifications do not clearly represent character of material and work intended, or how intended, he shall demand additional plans, specifications, contracts and details.

SEC. 11. When the cost of erecting, repairing, changing or altering any structure in the City of Dallas exceeds in cost of the sum of \$3,000.00, there shall be complete scale drawings and specifications showing and describing all parts of the construction.

BASIS OF APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL.

SEC. 12. The basis of approval or disapproval of plans and specifications, or of the condemnation of structures by the Building Inspector, shall be the conditions of this ordinance, and shall not be the opinion or judgment of the Inspector, unless sustained by this ordinance.

PERMITS.

SEC. 13. No work or repairs shall be done upon any structure, building, or shed, in the City of Dallas (except-

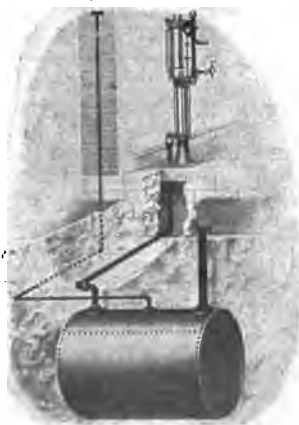
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ing as hereinafter mentioned) without a permit from the City Building Inspector.

Before proceeding with the erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal of any building in the City of Dallas, a permit for such erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal shall be first obtained by the owner or owners, or his or their agents, from the City Building Inspector, and it shall be unlawful to commence or proceed with the erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal of any building or structural part thereof within the City of Dallas, unless a permit shall have first been obtained from the City Building Inspector.

REVOCATION OF PERMITS.

SEC. 14. Should the Building Inspector become convinced that the work under such permit is not proceeding according to the detailed statement, plans and specifications upon which such permit was issued, but is proceeding in violation of the law or ordinances, it shall be his duty to notify the owner or owners or his or their agents, in writing, that the work is being constructed in violation of the permit and ordinance, and that the same must be immediately rectified to conform with the building laws. If the owner or owners, or his or their agents, neglect to comply with the said laws or fails to make corrections, it shall be the further duty of the Building Inspector to revoke said permit, and notice thereof shall be immediately served upon the owner or owners, agent, superintendent, or contractor in charge of the work. Said notice shall be in writing, signed by the Building Inspector, and after such revocation of permit, any contractor or workman performing any work in or about said structure, building or premises, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten (\$10.00) Dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) Dollars.

PERMIT POSTED.

SEC. 15. Before work is begun on any building, a card issued by the Building Inspector, giving the permit number, the life of permit and stating the class of work to be done, shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises and kept there until the work is completed.

LIMIT OF PERMIT.

SEC. 16. Every permit shall be considered canceled if active work is not commenced within six (6) months of the date of issue.



DALLAS BREWERY

**IF RAISED OR BUILT UPON, MUST CONFORM TO
ORDINANCE.**

SEC. 17. No building already erected, or hereafter built, shall be raised or built upon in such manner that were such building wholly built or constructed after the passage of this ordinance, it would be in violation of any provision thereof.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 18. That in this ordinance the following definitions shall obtain, namely:

Alterations.—Means any change or addition, excepting necessary repairs in, to or upon any building affecting any external party or partition wall, chimney, flue, stairway, or the plan, arrangement, structural part of any building, or such as conflicts with any of the requirements of this ordinance.

Appendages.—Dormer windows, cornices, moldings, porches and verandas, bay windows, towers, spires, ventilators, etc.

Apartment House.—Any building which is intended or designated for or used as the home or residence of three or more families or households, living independently of each other.

Attic Story.—A story situated either in whole or in part in the roof.

Basement Story.—A story whose floor is below the sidewalk and whose height does not exceed eleven feet in the clear, and is suitable for habitation.

Bay Window.—A projection for a window other than a tower projection or a show window.

Bearing Walls.—Those on which beams, trusses or girders rest.

Brick Building.—A building, the walls of which are built of brick, stone, iron or other substantial and incombustible materials.

Building Line.—The line of demarkation between public and private space.

Business Building.—These embrace all buildings used for business purposes, thus including, among others, hotels, theaters and office buildings.

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Cellar.—A cellar is that portion of a building below the first floor of joists, if partially or entirely below the level of the parking, street or ground, and not suitable for habitation.

Cement.—By cement is meant a material made by calcining natural rock at a heat below incipient fusion and grinding the product to a powder.

Cement Mortar.—A proper proportion of cement and sand without the admixture of lime.

Concrete.—Concrete is a species of an artificial compound of (1), the matrix, composed of cement and sand, and (2), the aggregate, which may be either gravel or broken stone.

Division Wall.—One that separates part of any building from another part of the same building.

External Wall.—An external wall means every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building other than a party wall.

Factory Building.—A factory shall be taken to mean every building in which goods, wares, merchandise and articles of general and special utility are manufactured.

First Story.—The story, the floor of which is at or above the level of the sidewalk or adjoining ground, the other stories to be numbered in regular succession, counting upward.

Foundation.—That portion of wall below level of street curb, and where the wall is not on a street, that portion of a wall below the highest level of the ground next to the wall.

Frame Building.—A building or structure the exterior walls of which are constructed of wood or veneered with brick, stone or concrete, or wooden frame covered with sheet metal.

Hotels.—A hotel shall be taken to mean and include every building, or part thereof, intended designed for or used for supplying food and shelter to residents or guests, and having a general public dining room or cafe, or both.

Height of Buildings.—The height of buildings shall be measured from the curb level at the center of the front of the building at the top of the highest point of the roof, and for pitched roofs one-half the height of the highest gable shall be taken as the highest part of the building.

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Inspector.—Means Building Inspector of the City of Dallas, or assistant.

Lodging Houses.—A lodging house shall be taken to mean and include every building intended or designed for, or used for providing and letting lodgings, but in connection with which no public dining room or cafe is maintained.

Mansard Roof.—A mansard roof is one formed with an upper and an outer set of rafters, and the upper set more inclined to the horizon than the lower set.

Measurement of Buildings.—For the purpose of this ordinance, the greatest linear dimensions of any building in its depth shall be considered its length, and the next greatest linear dimensions its width.

Office Buildings.—An office building shall be taken to mean and include every building which shall be divided into rooms above the first floor, and be intended and used for business purposes.

Oriel Window.—A projection for a window above the first floor.

Parking.—Parking is the space between the sidewalk and the building line.

Parking Line.—The line separating the parking and the sidewalk.

Partition.—An interior division constructed of iron, glass, wood, lath, or plaster, or other materials.

Shed.—A skeleton structure for shelter or storage.

Show Window.—A store window in which goods are displayed for sale or advertisement.

Standard Fire Doors.—Wood doors or shutters, double thickness of wood, cross or diagonal constructed, covered on both sides and all ledges with sheet tin, joints securely clinched, soldered and nailed.

Streets.—All streets, avenues and public alleys.

Tenement Houses.—A building which, or any portion of which is to be occupied or is occupied as a dwelling by three or more families living independently of one another and doing their cooking on the premises.

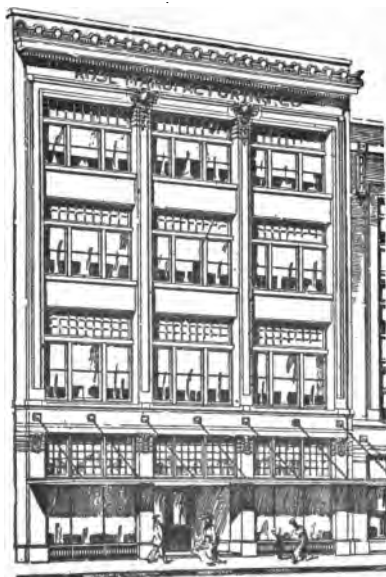
Veneered Building.—Frame structure, the walls covered above the sill by a four-inch wall of brick, stone or concrete, instead of wood covering.

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QUALITY OF MATERIALS.

SEC. 19. Brick used in all buildings shall be good, hard, well burned, solid or hollow brick. When old brick or stone are used, they shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used, and shall be whole, good hard, well burned brick, or clean and sound quarried stone.

SAND.

SEC. 20. The sand used for mortar in all buildings shall be clean, sharp, grit sand, free from loam or dirt.

LIME MORTAR.

SEC. 21. Lime mortar shall be made of one part of slacked lime and not more than four parts of sand.

All lime used for mortar shall be thoroughly burned, of a good quality, and properly slacked before it is mixed with the sand.

CEMENT MORTAR.

SEC. 22. Cement mortar shall be made of cement and sand in the proportion of one part cement and not more than three parts of sand, and shall be used immediately after being mixed. The cement and sand are to be measured and thoroughly mixed before adding water. Cement must be finely ground and free from lumps.

CEMENT.

Portland cement shall when tested neat, after one day set in air, be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least one hundred pounds per square inch, and after one day set in air, and seven days set in water, be capable of sustaining without rupture, a tensile strain of four hundred pounds per square inch.

Cements other than Portland shall when tested neat after one day set in air, be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of ninety pounds per square inch, and after one day set in air and six days set in water be capable of sustaining without rupture a tensile strain of at least one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch; otherwise cements of the various kinds used shall conform to the specifications established by the City Engineer's office of the City of Dallas.

CONCRETE.

SEC. 23. Concrete for foundations shall be made of at least one part of cement, two parts of sand and five parts of clean broken stone, of such size so as to pass in any



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way through a two-inch ring, or good clean gravel may be used in the same proportion as broken stone.

The cement, sand and stone or gravel shall be measured and mixed as is prescribed for mortar.

All concrete shall be properly rammed into place and allowed to set without being disturbed.

QUALITY OF LUMBER.

SEC. 24. All timbers and wood beams used in any building shall be of good sound material, free from rot, large or loose knots, shakes or imperfections, whereby the strength may be impaired, and of such size and dimensions as the purposes for which the building is intended require.

STRUCTURAL METAL.

SEC. 25. Structural metal of its various kinds for various structural purposes shall be of a quality equal to that expressed by the specifications of the Association of American Steel Manufacturers.

All structural steel shall be so fabricated as to equal the standard specifications of the Association of American Steel Manufacturers for workshop and fabrication.

Connection between various structural members of metal of whatever kind, and connections and relations between metal and other building material of whatever kind shall be made, as to material design and workmanship, in a manner to insure the full strength and safe efficiency of the various connected and related parts.

All structural metal work done under this ordinance shall be of the standard of the best engineering authorities.

STRENGTH—SAFE LOADS FOR MASONRY WORK.

SEC. 26. The safe bearing load to apply to good brick work shall be taken at eight tons per square foot when lime mortar is used; eleven and one-half tons per square foot when lime and cement mortar is used; fifteen tons per square foot when Portland cement mortar is used. The safe bearing load to apply to rubble stone work shall be taken at twelve tons per square foot when Portland cement is used. When cement other than Portland is used, nine tons per square foot; when lime and cement mortar mixed is used, eight tons per square foot; and when lime mortar is used, six tons per square foot. The word "ton" wherever used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean two thousand pounds.

The safe bearing load to apply to concrete when Portland cement is used, shall be taken at fifteen tons per square foot, when cement other than Portland is used, five tons per square foot.

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FACTORS OF SAFETY.

SEC. 27. Where the unit strength for any material is not prescribed in this ordinance, the relation of allowable unit stress to ultimate strength shall be as one to four, for metal subject to tension or transverse stress, as one to six for timber, and as one to ten for natural or artificial stones, and bricks or stone masonry. But where ever working stresses are prescribed in this ordinance, varying the factors of safety hereinabove given, the said working stresses shall be used.

TESTS FOR MATERIAL.

SEC. 28. Structural materials and soils of whatever nature shall be subjected to such tests to determine their character and quality as the Inspector of Buildings shall direct; the tests shall be made under the supervision of said Inspector, or the architect or owner may file with him a certified copy of the results of test, such as he may have prescribed which have been made.

WIND PRESSURE.

SEC. 29. All structures exposed to wind shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of thirty pounds for every square foot of surface thus exposed, from the ground to the top of same, including roof, in any direction. In no case shall the overturning moment due to wind pressure exceed seventy-five per cent of the moment of stability of the structure.

In all structures exposed to wind, if the resisting moments of the ordinary materials of construction, such as masonry partitions, floors and connections, are not sufficient to resist the moment of distortion due to wind pressure taken in any direction or any part of the structure additional bracing shall be introduced sufficient to make up the difference in the moments.

In calculations for wind bracing, the working stresses set forth in this code may be increased by fifty per cent.

In buildings under one hundred feet in height, provided the height does not exceed four times the average width of base, the wind pressure may be disregarded.

LOADS AND FLOORS.

FLOOR LOADS—TEMPORARY SUPPORTS.

SEC. 30. The dead loads in all buildings shall consist of the actual weight of walls, floors, roofs, partitions and all permanent construction. The live or variable loads shall consist of all loads other than dead loads.

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Every floor shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weights to be imposed thereon in addition to the weight of the materials of which the floor is composed. If to be used as a dwelling house, tenement house, apartment house, hospital, or lodging house, each floor shall be of sufficient strength in all its parts to bear safely upon every square foot of its surface not less than fifty pounds. If to be used for office purposes, not less than seventy-five pounds upon every square foot above the first floor, and for the latter floor one hundred and fifty pounds. If it is to be used as a school or as a place of instruction, not less than one hundred pounds upon every square foot. If to be used for a stable or carriage house purposes, not less than eighty-five pounds upon every square foot. If to be used as a place of public assemblage, not less than one hundred and twenty-five pounds upon every square foot. If to be used for ordinary stores, light manufacturing and light storage, not less than one hundred pounds upon every square foot. If to be used as a store where heavy materials are kept or stored, warehouse, factory or other manufacturing or commercial purpose, not less than two hundred pounds upon every square foot.

The strength of factory floors intended to carry running machinery, shall be increased above the minimum given in this section in proportion to the degree of motion liable to be transmitted to the floor, as may be required by the Building Inspector.

The roofs of all buildings shall be proportioned to bear safely thirty pounds upon every square foot, measured horizontally, in addition to the weight of the materials composing the same.

For sidewalks and areas, the live loads shall be taken to be three hundred pounds upon every square foot measured on a horizontal plane.

The vertical supports shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the weight of each and every floor depending upon it for support, in addition to the weight required, as before stated, to be supported safely upon said portion of said floors.

STRUCTURAL LOADS.

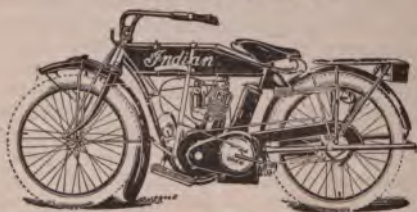
SEC. 31. In all cases provisions shall be made for carrying the full superimposed dead loads. Beams shall be proportioned to carrying full live and dead loads. Beams, girders, and columns shall be proportioned to carry full live and dead loads of roof, or other loads which are or may be constant. Excepting as subsequently mentioned and as above indicated, girders may be proportioned to carry eighty-five per cent of the superimposed live loads,

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and all the dead loads. Columns not carrying roof loads or constant loads may have their actual superimposed live loads reduced by five per cent for each succeeding lower floor, until fifty per cent of the live loads fixed by the above section shall have been reached, when such reduced loads shall be used for all remaining floors, proper provisions shall be made for eccentric loading.

Structural members carrying elevators and elevator machinery shall be proportioned to carry twice the actual live and dead loads.

In warehouses, factories and school buildings, auditoriums or theaters, the girders and columns shall be proportioned to carry the full live and dead loads. In any structure where it should appear that the live loads may at any time be constant on the floor or throughout the height of the structure, or throughout any bay thereof, such live loads shall be treated as constant loads and no reduction shall be made therein for any superimposed loads.

LOADS ON FLOORS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

SEC. 32. The weight placed on any floor of any building shall be safely distributed thereon. The Building Inspector shall require the owner, or occupant of any building, or any portion thereof, to redistribute the load on any floor, or to lighten such load, where he deems it necessary.

STRENGTH OF TEMPORARY SUPPORTS.

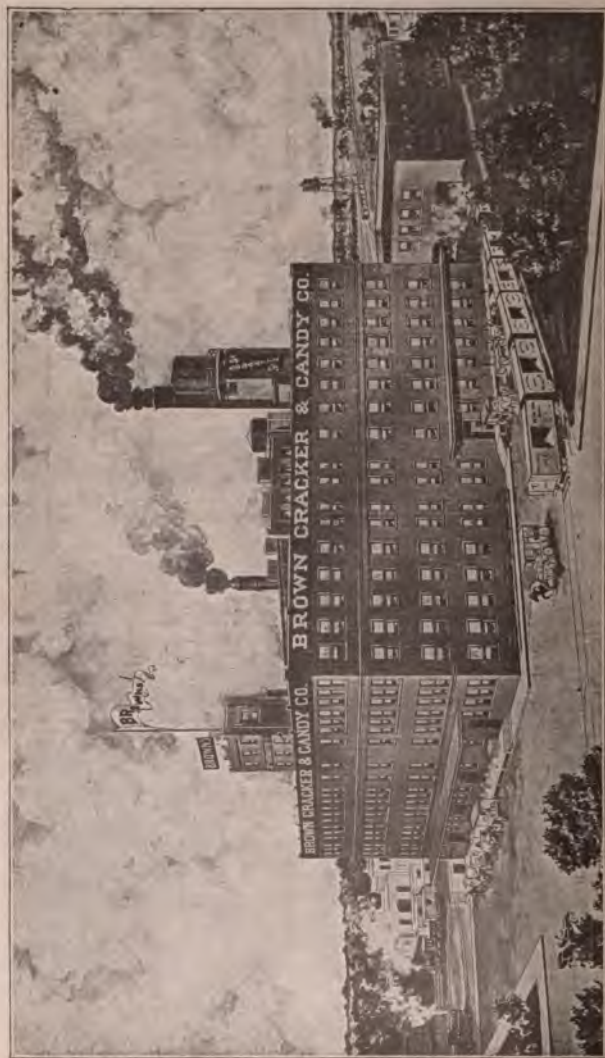
SEC. 33. Every temporary support placed under any structure, wall, girder or beam, during the erection, finishing, alteration or repairing of any building, or any part thereof, shall be built of sufficient strength to carry safely the load placed thereon.

EXCAVATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS.

EXCAVATIONS.

SEC. 34. All excavations for buildings shall be properly guarded and protected by the person, persons, or corporation causing same to be made, so as to prevent the same from becoming dangerous to life or limb, and shall be sheath piled where it may be necessary, or by some other method approved by the Building Inspector, to prevent the adjoining soil from caving in by reason of its own weight, or by reason of any weight that may rest upon it.

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SEC. 35. Wherever there shall be any excavation hereafter commenced upon any lot or piece of land, and there shall be a building or buildings on adjoining lot, the person or persons making such excavation shall, at his, her or their expense, protect, underpin, or make perfectly safe the adjoining property.

DEPTH OF EXCAVATION.

SEC. 36. All excavations for walls, piers and columns of brick and stone buildings, shall extend to a depth of not less than four (4) feet below any adjoining surface exposed to frost, to a good solid bottom of such character as to provide safe support to loads intended to rest thereon.

FOUNDATIONS.

SEC. 37. Under no circumstances shall the foundation of any brick or stone building be built upon filled or made earth. Foundations shall be proportioned to the actual loads they will have to carry in the completed and occupied building. All buildings, except as hereinafter provided, shall have foundations of brick, stone, iron, steel or concrete. Where metal is incorporated in or forms part of the whole of a foundation, it shall be thoroughly protected from rust by a paint, concrete or other approved methods of protection.

FOOTINGS.

SEC. 38. All basement and foundation walls shall have footings proportioned to the sustaining value of the soil, and the loads to be imposed thereon.

WALLS AND PIERS.

MATERIALS OF WALLS.

SEC. 39. The walls of all buildings other than veneered, frame or wood buildings, shall be constructed of stone, brick, Portland cement, concrete, iron, steel or other hard incombustible material and the several component parts of such buildings shall be as herein provided. All buildings shall be inclosed on all sides with independent or party walls.

WALLS AND PIERS.

SEC. 40. In all walls of the thickness specified in this ordinance, the same kind or qualities of materials may be used in piers or buttresses. Bearing walls shall be taken

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Ernest E. McAnelly

ARCHITECT

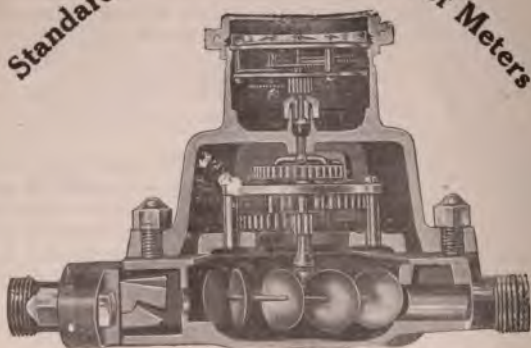
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to mean those walls on which the beams, girders, or trusses rest.

The walls and piers of all buildings shall be properly and solidly bonded together with close joints filled with mortar. They shall be carried up plumb and straight. The walls of each story shall be built to a line, and shall be built up the full thickness to the top of the beams above.

All brick laid in non-freezing weather shall be well wetted before being laid except non-absorbent brick.

All isolated piers shall be built of stone, Portland Cement, concrete, or good, hard, well-burned brick, laid in lime or cement mortar.

In case piers are faced with pressed brick they must be so laid as to have proper bearings of mortar under each pressed brick, so that the strength of the pier may be fully maintained on all sides.

BRICK PIERS.

SEC. 41. Brick piers shall be built of good, hard, well burned brick of uniform size, laid in cement or lime mortar, with uniform joints throughout facing and backing, and of sufficient size to carry safely the loads which they are intended to carry. The joints shall not exceed three-eighths of an inch in thickness.

One course of brick shall be laid over the whole surface of the pier and each brick be thoroughly surrounded by mortar and all to be properly bonded, and the joints slushed full of mortar, before the next course shall be laid. The top of the pier when finished shall be level for the cap stone, plate or other covering.

Proper bearings proportioned to the weight to be sustained and full size of pier shall set under all columns or girders bearing on said piers.

Isolated piers shall not exceed in height ten times their least dimension.

Where walls or piers are built of coarse stone with dressed level beds and vertical joints, said walls or piers shall be proportioned to the duties they have to perform.

In case of an external brick pier, the plate may be reduced sufficiently to allow four (4) inches of brick work to intervene between the edge of the plate and the face of the pier exposed, providing that the part of the pier over which the plate extends shall be equal to the duty imposed thereon.

WALLS FOR BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

SEC. 42. The expression, "Walls for business buildings," shall be taken to mean and include in this class, walls for the following: Hotels, lodging houses, office buildings,

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warehouses, factory buildings and public buildings. Said walls, if of brick work, shall be not less than the following thickness:

Outside Party and Division Walls		Rubble Basement		Brick Basement		1st Story		2nd Story		3rd Story		4th Story		5th Story		6th Story		7th Story		8th Story		9th Story		10th Story		11th Story		12th Story	
1 Story	.....	18	12	12																									
2 Story	.....	20	16	16	12																								
3 Story	.....	20	16	16	16	12																							
4 Story	.....	20	20	16	16	16	12																						
5 Story	.....	24	24	20	20	16	16	12																					
6 Story	.....	28	24	20	20	16	16	16	12																				
7 Story	.....	30	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	12																			
8 Story	.....	35	28	24	24	20	20	16	16	16	12																		
9 Story	.....	35	28	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	12																	
10 Story	.....	35	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	12																
11 Story	.....	40	32	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	12															
12 Story	.....	40	32	28	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	12															

SEC. 43. Buildings having the first story, the basement, or both, designed for business purposes, and the upper stories for dwellings, shall have brick walls, if of brick work, of not less than the following thickness:

Brick Walls in Business and Dwellings.	Rubble Basement		Brick Basement		1st Story		2nd Story		3rd Story		4th Story		5th Story		6th Story		7th Story		8th Story		9th Story		10th Story		11th Story		12th Story	
	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick	Rubble	Brick
1 Story	18	12	12																									
2 Story	18	16	12	12																								
3 Story	20	16	12	12	12																							
4 Story	24	20	16	12	12	12																						
5 Story	24	20	16	16	12	12	12																					
6 Story	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	12																				
7 Story	30	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	12																			
8 Story	30	24	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	12																		
9 Story	30	24	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	12	12																	
10 Story	36	28	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	12	12	12																
11 Story	36	28	24	24	24	20	20	16	16	16	12	12	12															
12 Story	40	32	28	24	24	24	24	20	20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

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**WALLS FOR DWELLINGS AND APARTMENT AND
FLAT BUILDINGS.**

SEC. 44. Dwellings and apartment and flat buildings shall have walls, if of brick, of not less than the following thickness:

Brick Walls for Dwellings and Apartment and Flat Buildings.	Rubble Basement	Brick Basement	1st Story	2nd Story	3rd Story	4th Story	5th Story	6th Story
1 Story	18	12	9					
2 Story	18	16	12	9				
3 Story	18	16	12	12	12			
4 Story	20	16	16	12	12	12		
5 Story	25	20	16	16	12	12	12	
6 Story	25	20	20	16	16	12	12	12

SEC. 45. The thickness for each story and basement, of all brick division walls in dwellings, apartment and flat buildings, shall be not less than as shown in the following table:

Division Walls in Dwellings, Apartment and Flat Buildings.		Basement	1st Story	2nd Story	3rd Story	4th Story	5th Story	6th Story
1 Story	12	9						
2 Story	16	12	9					
3 Story	16	12	12	9				
4 Story	20	16	12	12	9			
5 Story	20	16	16	12	12	9		
6 Story	20	16	16	16	12	12	9	

MILL AND SLOW-BURNING CONSTRUCTION.

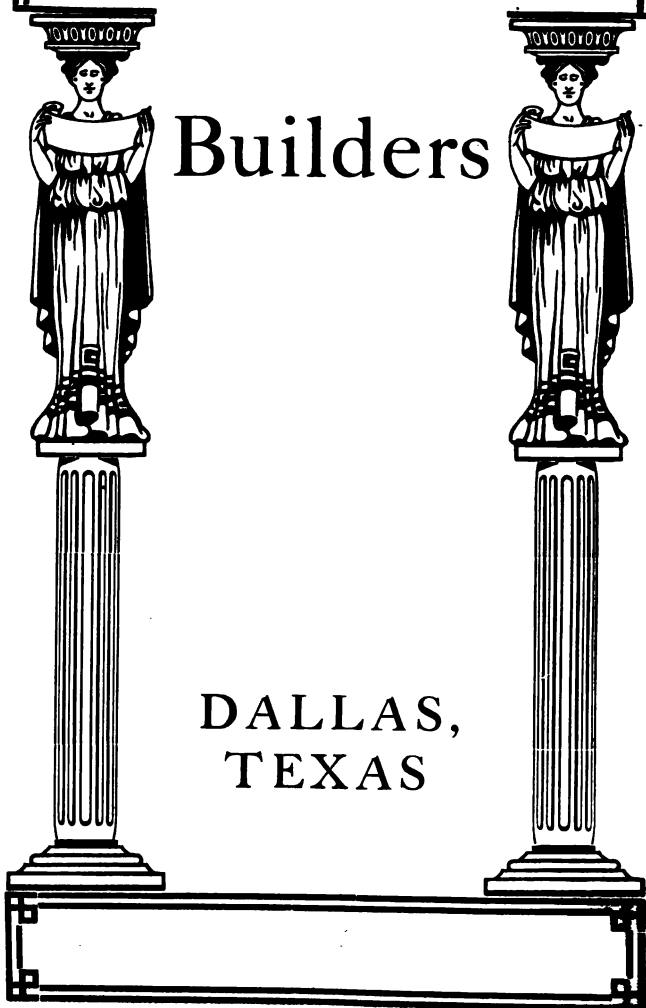
SEC. 46 Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a theater with a seating capacity of over 500, and under 1,000, as a jail, public station, hospital, asylum,

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institution for the care or treatment of persons, the height of which is two stories, as a hotel or lodging house, the height of which is three or four stories, as an apartment or tenement house, the height of which is four or five stories, and every other building which is six stories in height, shall be of mill, slow-burning or fire-proof construction

SEC. 47. Mill Construction.—In mill constructed buildings, the posts shall be not less than 10x10 inches, except those supporting the roof, which may be 8x8 inches, main floor girders shall not be less than 10 inches in width and floor beams not less than 6 inches in width and all beams and girders shall be at least 10 inches in depth; roof girders may be 8 inches and beams 4 inches in width. Floors to be solid without openings, constructed of not less than three-inch planking, either tongued and grooved, spliced or laid on edge with broken joints and thoroughly spiked together, covered with one-inch top flooring laid crosswise or diagonally, properly nailed. Between the top flooring and the planking shall be placed not less than two thicknesses of waterproof material, carefully laid to break joints and flashed at least three inches around all walls, posts or columns and openings with mouldings or mop-boards. Floor beams shall rest on top of girders or on iron or steel plates in the walls and they shall be spaced suitable for the load to be carried. Girders shall rest on iron or steel plates in the walls and on iron or steel caps on columns, so arranged as to be self-releasing. Columns, girders and beams, if of wood, shall be of solid material, and if of iron or steel shall be protected as called for in the section covering fireproof construction. Roofs shall be of three-inch planking, covered with metal or other approved incombustible roof covering. All elevators, stairs, belts, pipes, shaftings and vents piercing floors shall be inclosed in towers having brick walls not less than eight inches in thickness, or reinforced concrete walls not less than six inches in thickness, or such other fireproof walls as may be approved by the Building Inspector, and all openings therein shall be protected by standard automatic self-closing fire-doors. Partitions shall be of three-inch planking or of incombustible materials, and all ceilings shall be left open.

SEC. 48. Slow-Burning Construction. Buildings constructed in the ordinary manner but having all parts of the ceilings and partitions entirely covered with metal lath and plaster, tile or similar incombustible material so applied as not to be easily dislodged, and in which all the floor openings are protected as specified above for mill

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construction, shall be considered as being of slow-burning construction. In all such buildings, the hollow spaces in all stud partitions and between floor joists shall be properly fire-stopped and the floors shall be double.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 49. Buildings to be Fire-Proof. Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a theater with a seating capacity of over 1,000; as a school, jail, public station, hospital, asylum, institution for the care or treatment of persons the height of which exceeds two stories, as a hotel or lodging house, the height of which exceeds four stories, and every other building over six stories in height shall be of fire-proof construction; that is to say: They shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, Portland cement, concrete, iron or steel, in which wood beams or lintels shall not be placed, and in which the floors and roofs shall be constructed with rolled wrought iron or steel beams, with the spaces between the beams filled with brick, hollow tile, hard-burnt clay, porous terra cotta, Portland cement concrete arches, plain or reinforced with metal, or any combination of these, or the entire construction may be of reinforced Portland cement concrete. In each and all cases, the strength and method of construction shall conform to the requirements of this code. No wood work or other inflammable material shall be used in any of the partitions, furrings or ceilings in any such fireproof building, except doors and windows and their frames and trims, the casings, the interior finish when filled solidly at the back with fireproof material, and the floor boards and sleepers directly thereunder, may be of wood, but the space between the sleepers shall be solidly filled with fireproof materials, extending up to the underside of the floor boards. All window frames and sashes on exposed or outside of building shall be of metal, or of such incombustible material as may be approved by the Building Inspector.

SEC. 50. Hall and Permanent Fixtures. All hall partitions or permanent partitions, or permanent partitions between rooms in fireproof buildings shall be built upon the fireproof construction of the floor and extend to the fireproof beam filling above, but this shall not preclude the use of a wood block under each iron upright, provided said wood block or cushion does not exceed in thickness one-tenth of an inch to each foot of height of said uprights.

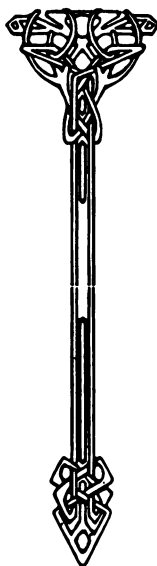
In all fireproof partitions, other than when made of solid brickwork, the openings for doors and windows in same shall be framed on both sides with iron studs or up-

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rights secured at top and bottom to the floor beams, and with like iron horizontals between the said uprights for the window openings and door heads.

SEC. 51. Stairs. The stairs and staircase landings shall be constructed of brick, stone, Portland cement or concrete, iron or steel, or a combination of these materials.

In all fireproof buildings other than stores, warehouses and factories, if exceeding three stories, the stair hall shall be inclosed in each story with fireproof material, same as required for elevators, to so form an inclosure the floor area of which shall not be more than three times the united area of the floor openings for the elevators and stairs.

SEC. 52. Skeleton-Constructed Buildings.—Where columns are used to support iron or steel girders carrying inclosure walls, the said columns shall be of cast iron, wrought iron, or rolled steel, and on their exposed surfaces be constructed to resist fire by having a casing of brickwork not less than eight inches in thickness on the outside surfaces, not less than four inches in thickness on the inside surfaces, and all bonded into the brickwork of the inclosure walls. Between the said inclosing brickwork and the columns, there shall be a space of not less than two inches, which space shall be filled solidly with liquid cement grout as the courses of brickwork are laid.

The exposed sides of the wrought-iron or steel girders shall be similarly covered in with brickwork not less than four inches in thickness on the outer surfaces and tied and bonded, but the extreme outer edge of the flanges or beams or plates or angles connected to the beams, may project to within two inches of the outside surface of the brick casing. The inside surfaces of girders may be similarly covered with brickwork, or if projecting inside of the walls they shall be protected by terra cotta, concrete or other fireproof material not less than four inches in thickness.

Girders for the support of the inclosure walls shall be placed at the floor line of each story.

The skeleton steel frame of a building shall be independent from that of an adjoining building, and the frame of one building shall not be bolted or riveted in any manner to the frame of any other building.

SEC. 53. Incasing Interior Columns.—All cast-iron, wrought-iron or rolled-steel columns, including the lugs and brackets on same, used for vertical supports in the interior of any fireproof building, or used to support any

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fireproof floor shall be entirely protected with not less than four inches of hard-burned brickwork, terra cotta, concrete or other fireproof material, without any air space next to the metal, securely applied, but no plaster of Paris or lime mortar shall be used for this purpose, nor shall any plaster whether or not on metal lathing, be considered a part of the coverings required.

No shingle block or unit of insulating material used for column covering shall have a greater vertical dimension than six inches when placed in position, nor shall the shells and webs of hollow tile or terra cotta blocks be less than one inch in thickness, and these blocks shall be laid up with Portland cement mortar, and the said blocks be suitably tied or anchored together.

The extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets and similar supporting metal may project to within seven-eighths of an inch of the surface of the fireproofing. The fireproof covering shall start upon the fireproof floors and continuously extend to the fireproof ceilings or underside of the girders above, and be entirely independent of any ornamental base or capital.

No pipes, wires or conduit of any kind shall be incased in the fireproofing surrounding any column, girder or beam of steel or iron, but shall be placed outside of such fireproofing.

Where the fireproof protection of columns is exposed to damage from the trucking or handling of merchandise, such fireproof protection shall be jacketed on the outside for a height not less than four feet from the floor with sheet metal, or with vertical strips of oak; and if the oak be used for such purpose the vertical strips shall be sufficiently separated from each other always to show that the woodwork of the guard has been placed entirely on the outside of the fireproof material which incases the metal column.

SEC. 54. Incasing Exposed Sides and Bottom and Top Plates and Flanges of Girders and Beams.—The exposed sides of wrought-iron or rolled-steel girders supporting walls, iron or steel floor beams, or supporting floor arches or floors, shall be entirely incased with hard-burned clay, porous terra cotta, concrete or other fireproof material not less than four inches in thickness, and the bottom and top plates and flanges of such girders shall have not less than two inches in thickness of such insulating material.

The bottom and top plates and flanges of all wrought-iron or rolled-steel floor and roof beams, and all exposed portions of such beams below the abutments of floor arches or filling between the floor beams shall be entirely incased with hard-burned clay, porous terra cotta, concrete or

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other fireproof material, such incasing material to be not less than two inches in thickness.

SEC. 55. Reinforced Concrete or Concrete-Steel Constructed Buildings.—The term “re-inforced concrete” or “concrete-steel” in this Section shall be understood to mean an approved concrete mixture reinforced by steel of any shape, so combined that the steel will take up the tensional stresses and assist in the resistance to shear.

Reinforced concrete construction may be accepted for fireproof buildings, provided that the aggregate for such concrete shall be hard-burned broken bricks, or terra cotta, clean furnace clinkers, entirely free of combustible material, clean broken stone, or furnace slag, or clean gravel, together with clean siliceous sand, if sand is required to produce a close and dense mixture; and, provided, further, that the minimum thickness of concrete surroundings and reinforcing members one-quarter inch or less in diameter shall be one inch; and for members heavier than one-quarter inch the minimum thickness of protecting concrete shall be four diameters, taking that diameter, in the event of bars of other than circular cross-section, which lies in the direction in which the thickness of the concrete is measured; but no protecting concrete need be more than four inches thick for bars of any size; and provided, further, that all columns and girders of reinforced concrete shall have at least one inch of material on all exposed surfaces over and above that required for structural purposes; and all beams and floor slabs shall have at least three-quarters inch of such surplus material for fire-resistance purposes; but this shall not be construed as increasing the total thickness of protecting concrete as herein specified.

All the requirements herein specified for protection of steel and for fire-resisting purposes shall apply to reinforced concrete filling between rolled steel beams, as well as to reinforced concrete beams and to entire structures in reinforced concrete. Any concrete structure or the floor filling in same reinforced or otherwise, which may be erected on a permanent centering of sheet metal, or metal lathing and curved bars of a metal centering of any other form, must be strong enough to carry its loads without assistance from the centering, unless the concrete is so applied as to protect the centering as herein specified for metal reinforcement.

Exposed metal centering or exposed metal of any kind will not be considered a factor in the strength of any part of any concrete structure, and a plaster finish applied over the metal shall not be deemed sufficient protection.

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ever used in such buildings must be mixed in a machine which mixes one complete batch at a time, and entirely discharges it before another is introduced. At least twenty-five complete revolutions must be made at such a rate as to turn the concrete over at least once in each revolution for each batch.

Before permission to erect any concrete-steel structure is issued, complete drawings and specifications shall be filed with the Building Inspector, showing all details of the construction, the size and position of all reinforcing rods, stirrups, etc., and giving the composition of the concrete. The execution of work shall be performed by workmen under the direct supervision of a competent foreman or superintendent.

All forms and centering for concrete shall be built plumb and in a substantial manner with inside surfaces smooth and made tight so that no part of the concrete mixture shall leak out through joints, cracks, or holes, and after completion shall be thoroughly cleaned out, removing shavings, chips, pieces of wood and other material, which should not be permitted in forms.

The reinforcing steel shall be accurately located in the forms and secured against displacement while the concrete is being placed and tamped.

Concrete shall be placed in forms as soon as practicable after mixing, and in all cases, immediately after the addition of water.

Whenever fresh concrete joins concrete that is set, or partially set, the surface of the old concrete shall be roughened, cleansed and thoroughly slushed with a grout of neat cement and water.

Concrete shall not be installed in freezing weather, such weather shall be taken to mean a temperature of thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit or lower; concrete shall not be allowed to freeze after being put in place, and if frozen shall be removed.

The time at which forms and centering may safely be removed will vary from twenty-four hours to sixty days, depending upon temperature and other atmospheric conditions of the weather; the time for such removal to be determined by the Building Inspector.

The concrete shall be mixed in the proportions of one of cement, two of sand, and four of other aggregates as before provided; or the proportions may be such that the resistance of the concrete to crushing shall not be less than 2,000 pounds per square inch after hardening for twenty-eight days, but for reinforced or plain concrete columns the mixture shall not be leaner than one part of cement, two of sand and five of the coarser aggregate in any case. The

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tests to determine this value must be made under the direction of the Building Inspector. The concrete used in a concrete-steel construction must be what is usually known as a "wet mixture."

Only high-grade Portland cement shall be permitted in reinforced concrete or concrete-steel constructed buildings. Such comments, when tested neat, shall, after one day in air, develop a tensile strength of at least 300 pounds per square inch; and after one day in air and six days in water shall develop a tensile strength of at least 500 pounds per square inch; and after one day in air and twenty-seven days in water shall develop a tensile strength of at least 600 pounds per square inch. Other tests, as to fineness, constancy or volume, etc., made in accordance with the standard methods prescribed by the American Society of Civil Engineers, may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Building Inspector.

The stone used in the concrete shall be a clean, broken stone, of a size that will pass through a three-quarter inch ring, or good gravel may be used in the same proportion as broken stone, or broken hard bricks, or terra cotta, or furnace slag, or hard clean clinkers may be used.

In the execution of work in the field, work must be so carried on that the ribs of all girders and beams shall be monolithic with the floor slab.

In all reinforced concrete structures, special care must be taken with the design of joints to provide against local stresses and secondary stresses due to the continuity of the structure.

The contractor must be prepared to make load tests in any portion of a reinforced concrete or concrete-steel constructed building within a reasonable time after erection as often as may be required by the Building Inspector. The tests must show that the construction will sustain a load with a factor of safety for floors and structural members as required by this code.

FRAME AND VENEERED AND FLAT BUILDINGS. **HEIGHT OF.**

SEC. 56. No person or persons shall hereafter construct any wooden, frame or brick or stone veneered, apartment or flat building more than two stories in height.

WOODEN OR VENEERED APARTMENT AND FLAT BUILDINGS—DIVISION FIRE WALLS, WHEN.

SEC. 57. If the ground area of any two-story frame or veneered apartment or flat building hereafter constructed exceeds 4,500 superficial feet in area, then there shall be

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constructed division walls of brick, stone or other incombustible materials, extending from front to rear and built from basement through the roof of such building as a fire wall. Provided, that in all buildings covered by this section, the steel frontage shall not exceed fifty-five (55) feet without a division wall constructed of such materials as above provided for division walls. All apartment or flat buildings hereafter constructed or erected within the City of Dallas that are over two stories in height, shall have the outside walls constructed of brick, stone or other incombustible material, and if more than one flat or apartment in width shall have division walls of brick, stone or other incombustible material, extending from front to rear and from basement to roof of said building, as aforesaid. It shall be unlawful to construct any brick or stone veneered building for any purpose, over two and one-half stories in height.

BASEMENT WALLS FOR BRICK OR STONE BUILDINGS—THICKNESS OF.

SEC. 58. All basement walls built of brick shall be laid in lime or cement mortar. If solid buttresses or if iron or steel piers, not over eighteen feet between centers, with sufficient strength to carry trusses or girders, are used, then the thickness of the walls may be reduced four inches; provided, however, that no brick wall shall be less than twelve inches in thickness.

The thickness of walls specified herein and set forth in the tables for the various buildings are intended to apply to all exterior inclosing walls and all such interior walls as may be required to support floor and roof.

CURTAIN WALLS—THICKNESS OF.

SEC. 59. No curtain wall shall be over one story in height without under bearing and not less than twelve inches in thickness excepting in case of tenement or apartment buildings, where they may be eight inches in thickness.

ADDITIONAL THICKNESS OF WALLS.

SEC. 60. Where it should appear that extra or additional strain shall come upon any wall or pier, extra provision shall be made for carrying same by additional thickness of walls or additional size of pier or the addition of proper Pilaster.



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PARAPET WALLS.

SEC. 61. Parapet walls in all business buildings to rise not less than eighteen inches above roof at lowest point and to be not less than twelve inches thick, and covered with tile or plastered with cement mortar on top.

PARTY WALL THREE FEET ABOVE ROOF, WHEN.

SEC. 62. When an adjoining roof comes in contact with a party wall, the said party wall shall be at least three feet above the adjoining roof, at all points of contact, and there shall be no openings in such wall above contact of the roof.

No such walls shall be less thickness than the wall next below.

RECESSES IN WALLS

SEC. 63. Recesses may be made in external walls, provided the thicknesses of the backs of such recesses be not less than eight inches.

FIREPROOF DOORS.

SEC. 64. Whenever it becomes desirable to cut an opening through or leave an opening in any party or division wall, notice shall be filed with the Building Inspector, and a permit obtained therefor, and such openings shall be protected by a fireproof door or doors, on each side of the wall, said doors to be sliding doors wherever practicable.

HOLLOW BRICK.

SEC. 65. Hard burned hollow brick may be used for the inside course of walls for buildings, when well bonded into the solid brick walls. Provided, however, that the strength of walls so built shall be sufficient to properly support the dead and live loads, they may have to sustain.

EXTERIOR WALLS.

SEC. 66. Exterior walls faced with stone shall have a backing of not less than eight (8) inches of hard brick work laid in mortar. But in no case shall the thickness of stone and backing be less (taken together) than the thickness required for a brick wall of the height as given in the tables

The stone facing of such walls shall always be securely



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ted to the brick backing by means of bond stones or metal clamps.

STONE CORNICE, HOW LAID.

SEC. 67. In all cases where a wall is finished with a stone cornice, the greater weight of material of such cornice shall be on the inside of the face of the wall so that the cornice shall firmly balance upon the wall.

BRICK WALLS, HOW BONDED.

SEC. 68. In every brick wall, every sixth course of brick shall be a heading course, except where the walls are faced with face-brick, in which case every sixth course shall be bonded with Flemish headers, or by cutting the course of face brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same or by metal anchors.

All heading courses shall be of good, hard, perfect brick

BACKING OF WALLS FACED WITH ASHLER, HOW THICK.

SEC. 69. In walls which are faced with thin ashler anchored to the backing, or in which the ashler has not alternate headers and stretchers in each course or alternately heading and stretching courses, the backing or brick shall not be less than twelve inches thick.

Each stone of said ashler work shall be properly anchored.

The backing of all walls, of whatever material it may be composed, shall be of such thickness as to make all walls, the facing of which is less than four inches thick, conform as to thickness, independent of the facing, with the requirements of this ordinance.

WOODEN GIRDERS OR LINTELS NOT ALLOWED.

SEC. 70. It shall be unlawful to erect, construct or build any rear, front, party, division or partition wall upon wooden girders, rafters, or lintels, or to support any such wall by any wooden support whatever. But all such supports shall be of iron, brick or stone and shall rest on sufficient stone or incombustible templates.

NO TIMBER ALLOWED IN BRICK WALLS.

SEC. 71. No timber shall be used in any wall of any building as a means of support where stone, brick or iron



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is used as a common construction, except arch forms for interior arch openings; arch forms not to rest on wall exceeding two (2) inches.

ANCHORS, WHERE.

SEC. 72. The end and side of party walls shall be anchored at each tier of beams or joists at intervals of not more than ten feet with good strong wrought-iron anchors, at least three-eighths by one and one-half inches, well built into the walls and fastened to the beams; and where the beams are supported by girders, the ends of the beams resting on the girders shall be butted together end to end and properly tied together at the same distance apart and in the same beams as the wall anchors, and shall be well fastened.

All wall anchors shall run within four inches of the opposite side of the wall, where they do not run through the wall.

HEIGHT OF WALL ABOVE ANOTHER WALL, NO MORE THAN TWO STORIES.

SEC. 73. In the construction of any building no wall shall be carried to a greater height than two stories above any other wall of the same building. All walls shall be securely braced during the process of construction.

FLOOR BEAMS OR JOISTS.

SEC. 74. Floor beams or joists shall have a bearing of at least four inches at each end. The butts or ends of all floor beams and rafters entering a brick wall shall be cut on a splay of three inches in their width.

ROOF AND FLOOR TIMBERS NOT TO GO THROUGH WALLS.

SEC. 75. Roof or floor timbers entering the same wall from opposite sides shall have at least four inches of solid brick work between the ends of said timbers, except foundation walls in dwelling houses.

FLOOR TIMBERS NOT TO ENTER CHIMNEY WALLS.

SEC. 76. All floor beams, joists, and headers shall be kept at least two inches clear of any wall enclosing a fire flue or chimney breast.



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**SCANTLING PARTITIONS NOT TO SUPPORT FLOORS,
WHEN.**

SEC. 77. Scantling partitions shall not be employed to support any floor or roof except in dwellings and store buildings not over three stories in height.

**IRON OR STEEL GIRDERS TO REST ON STONE
TEMPLATES, WHEN.**

SEC. 78. Under the ends of iron or steel girders resting in walls stone templates may be used of sufficient carrying capacity to sustain the superimposed loads.

Standard metal plates may be used under all metal beams or girders.

BONDING OF WALLS.

SEC. 79. All rubble masonry work shall be thoroughly bonded with three-quarter of full bond.

Ledges will be permitted to support joists or beams but shall be of sufficient strength to carry the load imposed thereon.

EXISTING PARTY WALLS.

SEC. 80. Walls heretofore built or used as party walls, whose thickness at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of the then existing laws, but which are not in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, may be used if in good condition, for the ordinary use of party walls, providing the height of same is not to be increased.

LINING EXISTING WALLS.

SEC. 81. In case it is desired to increase the height of existing party walls or independent walls, which are less in thickness than required under this ordinance the same shall be done by a lining of brickwork to form a combined thickness with the old wall of not less than four inches more than the thickness required for a new wall corresponding with the total height of the wall when so increased in height. The said lining shall be supported on proper foundations. No lining shall be less than eight inches in thickness, and all linings shall be laid up in Portland cement mortar, and thoroughly anchored to the old brick walls with suitable wrought-iron anchors placed two feet apart, and properly fastened or driven into the walls in rows al-



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ternating vertically and horizontally with each other, the old wall being first cleaned of plaster or other coatings where any lining is to be built against same. No wall shall be lined less than twelve inches in basement. All linings in basement must project four inches beyond the lining in the first story. Skeleton steel or iron construction may be used with posts and girders, supporting each story and carried up the full height of proposed building resting on sufficient footings.

HEIGHT OF STORIES

SEC. 82. The height of stories for all given thicknesses of walls must not exceed eleven feet in the clear for the basement; eighteen feet in the clear for the first story; fifteen feet in the clear for the second story; fourteen feet in the clear, average height of all stories above the second story.

If any story exceed these heights, respectively, the walls of such story, and of all the stories below the same shall be increased four inches in thickness, additional to the thickness already mentioned.

GROUND DAMPNESS.

SEC. 83. In all cases where the nature of the soil is damp, or contains water, suitable provision shall be made to carry off such dampness or moisture by means of drainage tile laid inside or outside of the wall or both. Such drain-tiles shall be connected with a catch basin or other suitable devise, and thence discharged into a dry well or sewer.

CHIMNEYS, SMOKE FLUE, FLUES, ETC.

CHIMNEYS.

SEC. 84. All chimneys and smoke flues shall be built of brick, stone or other incombustible material, and whether built inside or outside of buildings, or whether connected with the same or isolated, shall have foundations designed and built in conformity with the provisions relative to foundations of buildings hereinafter given.

SEC. 85. Chimneys and smoke flues in all buildings shall have walls not less than four inches thick if of brick. Chimneys other than those built of brick shall have walls not less than eight inches thick, brick to be push placed, and all interstices well filled with mortar, and to be plastered inside, full length and plastered outside from ceiling joists to roof rafters and between floors and ceiling. Every

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chimney not forming a part of a brick wall shall rest upon the ground. In no case shall any flues or chimneys be supported by wooden or frame construction.

No chimney shall be drawn to one side more than one-third of its size.

All chimneys or smoke flues occurring in masonry walls shall have a well eight inches thick at the back, and when corbelled out shall be supported by at least five courses of brick, but shall not be corbelled over a wall more than two-thirds the thickness of the wall, and if supported by piers, the same shall start from the foundation on the same face with the chimney above. All chimneys occurring in brick walls shall be bonded to the wall at every sixth course from the bottom to the top in regular bond.

Sheet metal flues enclosed in vent flues are prohibited.

No chimney flue shall be less than sixty-four inches in area when used as a smoke flue.

Timber of all kinds shall not rest on chimney walls, but in all cases framing timbers shall be kept at least two inches away from the outside face of the chimney wall.

All brick smoke flues, stacks, or chimneys hereafter erected, having a sectional area greater than two hundred and sixty (260) square inches, but less than five hundred (500) square inches, shall have walls not less than eight (8) inches thick, and shall comply in all respects with the requirements of this ordinance relative to flues in brick walls.

Brick smoke flues, chimneys, or stacks, having a sectional area greater than five hundred (500) square inches shall have hollow walls in which the combined thickness of the enclosing wall shall be at least twelve (12) inches, and the air space between the inner and outer walls shall be not less than two (2) inches.

For a distance of two feet below the smoke outlet, and at least ten (10) feet above it, such flue, chimney, or stack shall be lined with firebrick laid in fire clay mortar, together with the opening for smoke pipe.

The tops of all smoke flues, chimneys or stacks which may hereafter be erected, exceeding a sectional area of one hundred and seventy (170) square inches, shall extend to a height of not less than twelve (12) feet above the roof of the building.

Where there are other buildings within a radius of fifty (50) feet, any smoke flue which exceeds five hundred (500) square inches in area shall be carried to a height sufficient to protect such buildings from smoke and gases, or suitable and approved smoke consuming devices may be used to serve the same purposes.

All flues in party walls shall be separated by an eight-

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inch width of brick work the entire length and all flues in party walls shall extend not less than eighteen inches above top of said wall.

All flues shall extend at least two feet above the highest point of a peak roof.

All flues and chimneys shall be topped out the last six courses of brick work in cement mortar.

FIRE-PLACE CHIMNEYS FOR FRAME HOUSES.

SEC. 86. Chimneys for frame houses to be built solid five feet above floor line.. Face of jams not less than thirteen inches, opening not less than thirty inches wide by thirty-two inches high from floor line. Backs of chimney to have nine inch wall, exclusive of fire brick. Iron arch bar not less than 1-2"x2"x4' long. Stem of chimney started back four inches off inside line of Jambs and dropped off not more than one inch at a time to size of stem. All corbels for thimbles to project not more than one inch at a time, two flush courses below and above thimble. Thimble must extend through corbel to inside of flue, and built solid around entire length. If corbel projects eight inches in length tile pipe must be used. No chimney or flue in turning stem to come out of roof must have more than one-inch projection at each course.

DANGEROUS CHIMNEYS AND FLUES.

SEC. 87. It shall be unlawful to maintain any chimney, fire-place, flue or heating apparatus on any premises, when in the opinion of the Building Inspector, or Chief of the Fire Department, they shall be dangerous or unsafe by reason of endangering the buildings on said adjoining premises by fire or otherwise. In all such cases the Building Inspector or Chief of the Fire Department, shall at once notify in writing, the owner, agent or other party having an interest in said premises and shall require him to make the same safe. And upon the neglect of said person so notified to comply with the provisions of said notice for a period of ten days after the service of said notice upon him, he shall be subjected to a fine of not less than one (\$1.00) dollar, and not more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars, and each day's continuance of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

HOT WATER AND FURNACE PIPES.

SEC. 88. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot air or other furnaces are used the furnace pipes must be kept

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at least two feet below the beams or ceiling above the same, unless said beams or ceiling shall be properly protected by a shield or tin plate suspended above said smoke pipe, with sufficient space for the free circulation of air above and below said shield, and where they are enclosed in wooden partitions shall be covered with asbestos. And smoke pipes shall in all cases be kept at least eight (8) inches from the beams or ceilings as aforesaid.

FURNACES, TOPS OF BRICK, ETC.

SEC. 89. The tops of all furnaces set in brick must be covered with brick or concrete, and shall be covered with at least two inches of concrete, and shall be kept at least one foot from the beams or ceiling.

PORTABLE FURNACES—TOP OF.

SEC. 90. The top of every portable furnace not set in brick shall be kept at least two feet below the beams or ceiling, with a shield of metal made tight and suspended below the said beams or ceilings, and extended one foot beyond the top of the furnace on all sides.

GAS, WATER AND STEAM PIPES.

SEC. 91. Gas, water, steam or other pipes, which may be introduced into any building, other than dwelling houses, shall not be let into the beams unless the same be placed within twelve (12) inches of the end of the beams, and then not to be let into the beam more than two (2) inches.

HEARTHES.

SEC. 92. All hearths for fireplaces shall rest on brick or Portland cement, concrete trimmed arches, not less than four inches thick, the header kept at least two feet from the face of chimney breast. The backs of all fireplaces shall not be less than eight (8) inches thick; all stove pipe holes shall have proper thimbles and stoppers. All centers shall be taken out under hearths before the floor is laid, and no person shall lay any hearth on any other than a brick or cement arch.

METALIC CHIMNEYS.

SEC. 93. Smoke stacks or chimneys, built of iron or steel, shall be thoroughly anchored or guyed, but shall not

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pass through the floors of any building unless protected by a fire-proof wall entirely enclosing the stack or the chimney. Where smoke stacks or chimneys of iron or steel pass through the roofs of boiler houses the roofs shall be protected with a metal jacket.

Metalic chimneys or smoke stacks, shall not be used inside of any building in such a manner as to pass through the floor or roof of the same unless properly protected.

BAKE OVENS.

SEC. 94. Bake oven shall rest on solid foundations or metal beams and columns. The sides and ends shall be at least two (2) feet from any wood work, and the crown of arch at least four (4) feet from ceilings that have wood joists.

The hearth in front of bake ovens shall extend at least three and one-half (3 1-2) feet in front of said oven.

BOILERS PLACED.

SEC 95. No boiler to be used for steam or motive power shall be placed on any floor above the cellar floor, unless the same is set on non-combustible beams and arches, or on an incombustible platform.

All boiler settings shall conform to the established practice of the best engineering authorities.

CHIMNEYS, STOVE-PIPE HOLES. STOPPER, COVER- ING WITH COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.

SEC. 96. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain a hole in a chimney for a stove-pipe unless the same shall be provided with a thimble of sheet iron or other fire-proof material inbedded in mortar, and also a tin or sheet iron stopper with a diameter at least two inches greater than the diameter of the hole in which the same is inserted, and it shall be unlawful for any person to paper over or cover any such hole with paper or other combustible material.

STOVE-PIPES TO BE CONDUCTED INTO CHIMNEY.

SEC. 97. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain any stove-pipe unless the same be conducted into a chimney made of brick or stone, or to maintain any such stove-pipe within twelve (12) inches of any wood unless such stove-pipe shall be double with at least one inch air space between the inner and outer portions thereof.

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STOVE, FLOOR UNDER AND WOODWORK NEAR TO BE PROTECTED.

SEC. 98. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep any stove in any building unless the floor beneath the same shall be protected by some incombustible covering; or for any person to keep or maintain any stove within twenty (20) inches of any wood work, unless such wood work is protected by some incombustible material.

STOVES NOT TO BE KEPT IN CERTAIN PLACES UNPROTECTED.

SEC. 99. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain a stove in a place where hay or straw is kept or where shavings or other combustible materials are made or stored unless such stove is set in a box surrounded with incombustible material.

STOVES AND RANGES.

SEC. 100. Where stoves or ranges are set upon combustible floors, they shall be so set as to leave an air space between them and the floor and the floor shall be protected by sheet metal.

All brick set or large portable ranges shall be set on hearths of brick or cement, the said hearths to extend at least twelve inches beyond the face of the range.

STAIRS IN APARTMENT OR FLAT BUILDINGS.

SEC. 101. Every apartment house and dwelling over two stories in height, shall be provided with at least two distinct and separate staircases.

STAIRS OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

SEC. 102. All the school buildings, over two stories in height, and having more than three rooms on the second floor, shall have at least two stairways leading from the first to the second floor, and as far removed from each other as possible.

School buildings having four rooms on the second floor shall have ten (10) feet of lineal tread surface therefor, but no stairway of school buildings shall have less than four lineal feet of tread for each stairway to the second floor. For each additional second floor room seating not over fifty (50) pupils, stair service shall be based upon two (2)

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lineal feet for each room on that floor. Stairways from first floor to grade line shall be provided with six (6) inches of additional tread for each school room seating not over fifty (50) pupils in excess of the stair service from first to second floor. Stairways to basement shall be at least three-fourths of stair service to the first floor. Each stairway to second floor shall be provided with landing about one-half way up, which shall equal in width the length of the tread.

Exceptions may be made for stairways in fire proof school buildings, or those constructed to the slow burning system, in which case centrally located single stairways of above capacity shall be provided from the first to the second floor, in case of building not having more than six (6) rooms, seating over fifty (50) pupils each on second floor. However, school buildings of any class of construction shall be provided with entrances, two in number, located as remote from one another as possible, from first floor to grade line and to basement, and shall be proportioned as above stated.

No riser in any stairway shall be over six and one-half (6½) inches high, and no tread less than eleven (11) inches on the top. Stairways, eight (8) feet or more in width, shall be provided with substantial handrail in the middle thereof. All stairways and landings shall have carrying capacity of at least two hundred (200) pounds per square foot. There shall be door exits to the exterior of all buildings, which shall at least equal the lineal feet of tread from first story to grade line.

In case of three-story school buildings, the width of stair from grade to first floor, and from first to second floor shall be increased by six (6) inches for each room seating not over fifty (50) pupils.

In case assembly hall is used in attic, or immediately under the roof, the stair service thereto shall be not less than that of stair service from first to second floor.

AREAS—PERMIT FOR AREA WALLS.

SEC. 103. In all cases where area walls are to be constructed or openings in sidewalks for the admission of coal, or light, or for any other purpose, are to be made, a permit shall first be obtained from the Board of Commissioners. Application for such permit shall specify the details for the construction proposed to be used.

USE OF STREET UNDER SIDEWALK.

SEC. 104. Any person desirous of utilizing the space under a sidewalk in front of any building owned by him,

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shall construct a sufficient stone, brick or concrete retaining wall, not less than two (2) feet thick, or the equivalent in arches, or buttresses, to retain the roadway of the street and shall extend the side division or party walls of such building under the sidewalk to such curb wall.

SEC. 105. The sidewalk shall in all cases be built entire of incombustible material, supported by walls or steel beams of sufficient strength to support a safe load of at least three hundred (300) pounds per superficial foot, exclusive of the weight of such sidewalk and its arches.

OPENINGS IN SIDEWALK.

SEC. 106. Openings in sidewalks for any purpose shall be covered with prismatic lights in iron frames, or iron cover or doors having a rough surface and set in iron frames rabbetted flush with the sidewalk.

Hinges for such doors must be flush with sidewalk and means must be provided for locking such doors or covers in place and safely guarded when open.

DANGEROUS AND UNSAFE WALLS AND BUILDINGS

SEC. 107. Whenever any wall or any other part of a burned or otherwise injured building is unsafe, or when any building or part thereof shall be unsafe for the purpose for which it is intended or used, or whenever any machinery, material or staging used in or about the construction of any building is unsafe for the purpose for which it is intended or used, the Building Inspector shall notify the owner, agent or occupant of said building, in writing, specifying wherein such danger consists, and ordering such dangerous building, or any part thereof, or any such machinery, material or staging removed, taken down, repaired or altered, as the Building Inspector shall require.

And thereupon the owner, agent or occupant so, as aforesaid, notified by the Building Inspector, shall forthwith put such wall, building, machinery, material, or staging in a safe condition or take down and remove the same.

Should such owner, agent or occupant, refuse to comply with said written notice of the Building Inspector, said inspector shall promptly report his conclusion, together with such recommendations as he shall desire to make, to the Board of Commissioners. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners to cause such notice to be served upon the owner, owners, or agent of said building, or other structure to appear before the Board of Commissioners upon a day named in such notice, to show cause why such building or other structure should not

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be condemned in whole or in part, and the same removed, and said Board of Commissioners shall thereupon hear and consider the recommendations of said Building Inspector, and the objections thereto, if any, of such owner, owners, or agents, and having satisfied themselves upon the matters presented, shall make a report, and if the report and recommendations of the Building Inspector shall be found correct, and shall be approved, and said building or other structure condemned by the Board of Commissioners as dangerous and insecure in whole or in part, said Board of Commissioners may order the Building Inspector to forthwith give the owner, or owners, or his or their agent, notice to take such building or structure down in whole or in part, and clear the highway of all debris within such time as may be specified in said notice; and said Building Inspector shall also forthwith give the tenant or occupant notice to vacate within such time as may be named within said notice.

In default of the owner, or owners, or agent of said building, or other structure to comply with such order, said Board of Commissioners shall order the Building Inspector to cause said building or structure, or so much thereof as may have been condemned, to be taken down, and the same and all debris removed, all at the expense of the owner or owners, and the owner or owners shall be liable to the City for all expenses incurred by said Building Inspector in taking down such building or structure, and the removal of the same and the debris thereof.

The failure of any said owner, agent, or occupant to comply with the provisions of this section, when notified, as hereinabove provided, by the Building Inspector so to do, shall constitute a separate violation thereof for each and every day such violation shall continue.

DANGER CARDS.

SEC. 108. Whenever the Building Inspector has knowledge of any unsafe building, structure, or part thereof, the condition being such as to endanger the public or the occupants of such building or structure, it shall be his duty to affix a notice of the dangerous character of the building or structure in a conspicuous place on the exterior thereof, and any person removing such notice so affixed shall be subject, upon conviction thereof, to a fine of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars, nor more than Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars.

DEBRIS TO BE DAMPENED.

SEC. 109. Every contractor or other person, in repairing or tearing down buildings, or in removing debris from

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any buildings, shall keep all such debris occasioned thereby thoroughly dampened with water so as to prevent the dust occasioned thereby from flying around the neighborhood where such building is located.

And all debris must be removed as fast as practical, and no debris shall be allowed to remain on street over forty-eight (48) hours.

WOOD STRUCTURES.

WOOD STRUCTURES—HEIGHT OF.

SEC. 110. No buildings over three stories in height, the outside walls which are constructed of wood, except grain elevators, shall hereafter be erected in the city of Dallas.

BUILDINGS SHALL NOT PROJECT BEYOND THE BUILDING LINE.

SEC. 111. No part of any wall, pilaster, or column of any building shall project beyond the building line, except as hereinafter provided.

The plinths of columns or pilasters of porticos or entrances to buildings may extend not to exceed ten (10) inches beyond the building line.

Steps or stairs to any building shall not project over the property line.

Oriel or balcony windows shall not project over the street line more than three feet, and no such window shall be at a less distance than twelve feet above the grade of the sidewalk.

IRON BARS AND POSTS.

SEC. 112. Iron bars and wooden posts may be set on the side of the highway for the purpose of erecting guy lines for derricks. Said bars and posts shall be removed at any time if their location is not approved by the Building Inspector. Nothing in the above shall be so construed as to conflict with the existing laws governing the entering of a paved highway.

RED LIGHTS.

SEC. 113. Any person having the use of any portion of the street or sidewalk, for the purpose of erecting or repairing any building, or for any other purpose, shall cause

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red lights to be placed in a conspicuous place in front of such obstruction from dark until sunrise each night during the time such obstruction remains, in such numbers as may be necessary.

WALK AROUND BUILDING MATERIAL.

SEC. 114. A sidewalk or passageway at least four (4) feet wide shall be kept in front of any building during the process of construction. Side sidewalk or passage shall be built in a good, substantial manner.

SIDEWALK TO BE COVERED—WHEN.

SEC. 115. Whenever any new building is to be erected or to remodel any building whereby risk may be incurred to any person or persons passing the same in the territory bounded by Pacific Avenue on the North, Jackson Street on the south, Harwood Street on the east and Houston Street the west, the same shall be provided with a sidewalk or passageway not less than six feet wide and said sidewalk or passage shall be covered with a good substantial roof at least ten feet above the line of the temporary sidewalk.

In case of excavations under any sidewalk, substantial sidewalks or passages shall be maintained at all times if said excavations are done in the territory above described.

TEMPORARY SIDEWALK OR FENCE TO BE KEPT IN REPAIR.

SEC. 116. During the time of such occupation of the street for such building operations, the person or persons so occupying such street shall maintain and keep in repair such temporary sidewalk and fences. No building material, debris, or material for excavation shall be allowed to remain on any street, sidewalk, alley or public highway, in a manner to interfere with the passage of pedestrians moving between street cars and the curb.

Where mortar is mixed on streets, the boxes shall be so constructed as to protect the clothing of passing pedestrians.

BUILDING MATERIAL TO BE PILED IN MINIMUM SPACE.

SEC. 117. All material delivered on streets in front of any building site shall be backed, corded or piled in a man-

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ner to occupy a minimum of space as soon as delivered and in no case to occupy more than one-third of street.

GUTTERWAYS.

SEC. 118. The gutter or waterway of any street, avenue or alley shall not be obstructed at any time by any building materials or by any earth, sand, or gravel, but such gutter or waterway must at all times be kept clear to allow the free passage of water in and along the same.

And no obstructions of any kind shall be placed within four (4) feet of any fire plug or fire system, and it shall always be left accessible from the street.

SCUTTLES ON FLAT ROOFS.

SEC. 119. All buildings having flat roofs, and two or more stories in height hereafter built within the City of Dallas shall have scuttle frames and scuttles or bulkhead and doors on the roof, made of or covered with some fire-proof material.

In all cases where stairs are used, they shall be provided with sufficient guard or hand rail leading to the roof.

And all scuttles shall not be less in size than two by three feet, and shall have ladders to same.

SCUTTLES OR BULKHEAD NOT LOCKED.

SEC. 120. And in no case shall the door in the bulkhead or any scuttle be locked, but may be fastened on the inside by movable bolts or hooks.

LUMBER YARDS, PLANING MILLS, ETC.

SEC. 121. No lumber yard, planing mill or sash, blind and door factory shall be hereafter located in the fire limits, and no lumber yard now in fire limits shall be extended.

RAINWATER LEADERS.

SEC. 122. Buildings now or hereafter erected fronting on a street shall be kept provided with proper leaders for conducting the water from the roof to the ground, sewer, street gutter or dry well, in such manner as shall protect the walls and foundations from damage, and in no case shall water from said roof be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk.

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And no person, or persons, shall construct or maintain any leader or leaders, except in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

AWNINGS.

SEC. 123. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to erect or construct any awnings on, or over, or across any sidewalk in the City of Dallas, lower at any point than nine feet from the surface of the sidewalk. All awnings shall be securely fastened to the side of the building and firmly supported by iron brackets, or cables, and all awnings, except cloth awnings, within the fire limits, shall be covered with tin, sheet iron, zinc, or some fireproof material; nor shall any person erect any awning post on any sidewalk in the City of Dallas. All awning posts now standing on any sidewalk shall be removed as soon as the awnings they support are removed for repairs or other purposes; nor shall any swing extend further into the street than the outer edge of the sidewalk.

FIRE BLOCKING.

SEC. 124. All stud walls, partitions, furring, stair carriages and joists for all buildings, hereafter erected, shall be provided with two-inch block bridging, neatly fitted between joists, studding, furring or carriages, in such manner as to prevent the passage of smoke, fire or heat from top to bottom of walls or partitions, or throughout the length of stair ramps, and from end to end of joists. This blocking shall be fitted into each span at each end of joist in a manner to completely cut off communication.

FENCES, BILL-BOARDS, ETC.—PERMIT FOR.

SEC. 125. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to erect, or cause or permit to be erected within the City of Dallas any fence, bill-board or other structures to be used for advertising purposes without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Building Inspector.

BOUNDARIES OF FIRE LIMITS—FIRE LIMIT DEFINED.

(As Amended.)

"SEC. 126. That the fire limits of the City of Dallas shall be, and the same are hereby defined and designated

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as follows, and the said boundaries shall hereafter constitute the fire limits in and of the City, namely:

Beginning at the intersection of Pacific Avenue and Water street; thence Northerly along Water street to Carondolet street; thence Easterly along Carondolet street to Broadway street; thence Northerly along Broadway street to the North line of Block 6; thence Easterly along the North line of Blocks 6, 17 and 204 to Lamar street; thence Southeasterly along Lamar street to Ross Avenue; thence Northeasterly along Ross Avenue to North Ervay street; thence Southeasterly along North Ervay street to Cottage Lane; thence Northeasterly along Cottage Lane to Masten street; thence Southeasterly with Masten street to Bryan street; thence Northeasterly with Bryan street to North Harwood street; thence Southeasterly with Harwood street to Live Oak street; thence Eastwardly with North line of Live Oak street to Hawkins street; thence Southwardly with said line of Hawkins street to its intersection with South line of the Texas & Pacific Railway right-of-way; thence Eastwardly with said line of the right-of-way to its intersection with the West line of Crowdsus street; thence Southwardly with said line of Crowdsus street to its intersection with the South line of Commerce street; thence Westwardly with said line of Commerce street to its intersection with the South line of Jackson street; thence Westwardly with the South line of Jackson street to its intersection with the East line of Harwood street; thence Southwardly with said line of Harwood street to its intersection with the North line of Marilla street; thence Westwardly with said line of Marilla street to a point 98½ feet East of Akard street; thence Southwardly, parallel with Akard street 115 feet; thence Westwardly at right angles to Akard street to the East line of Akard street and continuing across Akard street to the Southeast corner of Lot 1 in Block 331; thence Westwardly with the South line of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to the East line of the Masonic cemetery; thence Northwardly to the Northeast corner of Masonic cemetery; thence Westwardly with the cemetery line to the Northwest corner of Masonic cemetery and continuing on this line to the main line track of G. C. and S. F. Ry. Co.; thence Southerly Southwesterly and Westerly with the main line track, the "Y" track and the Water street spur line track of the G. C. and S. F. Ry., to the intersection of same with the main line track of the M. K. & T. Ry.; thence with the said track of the M. K. & T. Ry. Northwesterly to Broadway street, and continuing Northerly with said Broadway street to Commerce

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street; thence Westerly with Commerce street to Water street; thence Northerly with Water street to the intersection of Pacific avenue, the place of beginning."

BUILDINGS WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS.

EXTERIOR WALLS—HOW CONSTRUCTED.

SEC. 127. The exterior walls of every building hereafter constructed or enlarged within the fire limits shall be built of brick, stone, or other incombustible material.

SEC. 2. That Section 127 of said ordinance be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto Section 127-a.

"SEC. 127-A. Open, mill-constructed shelter sheds not exceeding twenty-five hundred square feet in area may be constructed of wood having a roof of incombustible material. Such sheds shall not be over eighteen feet high from the ground to the highest point of roof. Roof to be supported on sufficient number of posts or piers. Such sheds shall have no enclosing walls or ceilings. No fences to be used for the back or side of same. If it is intended to enclose an open shelter shed the walls must be of brick or hollow tile, of the thickness as set forth in Section 42 of the ordinance hereby amended."

SEC. 3. That the penalties provided by the ordinance hereby amended shall in all respects apply to the provisions and terms of this amended ordinance.

**WOODEN BUILDINGS SHALL NOT BE MOVED INTO
FIRE LIMITS.**

SEC. 128. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to move any frame building within the fire limits to any other place within the same.

**FRAME DWELLINGS WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS—
REPAIRED OR ALTERED—WHEN.**

(As Amended.)

"SEC. 129. It shall hereafter be unlawful to repair or alter any frame dwelling or wooden building within the fire limits of the City of Dallas, if in the opinion of the Building Inspector of the City such wooden building or frame dwelling has been damaged from any cause to the extent of thirty-three and one-third per cent (33 1-3

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per cent) of the value thereof, provided, however, that any frame dwelling or wooden building in the fire limits situated in any block which contains fifty-five per cent (55 per cent) or more of frame or wooden buildings where any such damaged frame building or wooden building has been damaged in the opinion of the Building Inspector, to the extent of not more than fifty per cent of the value thereof may be repaired. That any such damaged dwelling or wooden building shall be torn down and removed if in a dangerous condition, when so ordered by the Building Inspector under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas.

That in all cases where the roofs of any dwelling or frame or wooden building in the fire limits, as distinguished from any other part of the building, shall be damaged to the extent of thirty-three and one-third per cent (33 1-3 per cent), the same shall only be rebuilt, repaired or altered with metal, slate, tile, gravel or other equally durable and incombustible material.

Repairs on frame buildings within the fire limits may be made involving the substitution of material or work made necessary by ordinary wear and tear, but no alteration or change in plan or size of such structure may be done, or other change made, which may involve usage other than that for which the structure was originally intended."

SEC. 2. That any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject, upon conviction, to the fine prescribed by the ordinance hereby amended, and in the manner therein set forth.

ROOFS IN FIRE LIMITS.

SEC. 130. The weather covering of all roofs, cornices, gutters, eaves and parapets, within the fire limits, shall be made of metal, slate, tile, gravel or other equally durable and incombustible material.

APPENDAGES ABOVE THE FIRST STORY.

SEC. 131. Appendages to any business building above the first story and above thirty (30) feet above the grade of sidewalk or any other building, if not wholly of incombustible material, shall be enveloped with incombustible material.

Dormer windows, cornices, mouldings, balconies, bay windows, towers, spires, ventilators, etc., shall be considered as appendages.

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CORNICES.

SEC. 132. Incombustible cornices shall be well secured to walls by brackets, and in all cases the walls shall be carried up to the planking of the roof behind the cornice, and where the cornice projects above the roof the walls shall be carried up to the top of the cornice, and all exterior wooden cornices on brick, stone, or iron buildings, that shall hereafter require to be replaced, shall be constructed of some non-combustible material, as required for new buildings.

And every exterior wooden cornice, or gutter, on brick, stone or iron buildings, that may hereafter be damaged by fire or the elements to a greater extent than the value of one-half of the whole, shall be taken down, and if replaced shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

TEMPORARY SHEDS.

SEC. 133. Temporary one-story frame sheds may be erected within the fire limits for the use of builders adjacent to buildings in course of erection, but shall be demolished or removed upon the completion of said building.

STAIRS OF WOOD WITHIN THE FIRE LIMITS— WHEN.

SEC. 134. Outside stairs constructed of wood, and in a substantial manner, if approved by the Building Inspector, may be erected in connection with porches in the rear of flat buildings and dwellings within the fire limits.

SKELETON CONSTRUCTION—SIGNIFICATION THEREOF.

SEC. 135. The term "Skeleton Construction" shall apply to all buildings wherein all external and internal loads and strains are transmitted from top of the building to the foundation by a skeleton or frame work of structural material. In such metal frame work, the beams and girders shall be riveted or bolted to each other at their respective junction points. All pillars shall be made of structural metal and their different parts shall be riveted together, and the beams and girders resting upon them shall have riveted or bolted connections to unite them with the pillars. No cast iron lintels shall be used in the construction of skeleton buildings.



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THICKNESS OF WALLS.

SEC. 136. In all buildings of skeleton construction, when the walls are carried by the metal frame, the thickness of outside masonry must not be less than twelve (12) inches, except as hereinbefore provided for. ("Curtain Walls.")

In buildings less than ten (10) stories in height cast iron columns may be used, in which the column connections shall be bolted. In buildings less than ten (10) stories in height, where the skeleton construction of the external walls is replaced by walls of masonry of proper and sufficient strength to sustain the weight of the floors and roof imposed on side walls, the interior pillars may be of cast iron.

If cast iron pillars are used, each successive pillar shall be bolted to the one below it by at least four (4) bolts, not less than three-quarters (3/4) of an inch in diameter, and the beams and girders shall be bolted to the pillars.

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION—DEFINITION.

SEC. 137. The term "Fire-Proof Construction" shall apply to all buildings in which all parts that carry weights, or resist strains, are constructed wholly of stone, burned clay, iron, steel or concrete, and in which all stairs, and all elevator enclosures and their contents, are made entirely of incombustible materials, and in which all metallic structural members are protected against the effects of fire by coverings of a material which must be entirely incombustible and a slow heat conductor.

IRON AND STEEL CONSTRUCTION, COLUMNS, PLATES, ETC.

SEC. 138. All iron and steel columns shall be made true and smooth on both ends at right angles to the axis of the column, and shall rest on shoes or plates of iron or steel, and shall have iron or steel caps, which shall be made true, and such plates and caps shall be of size and strength sufficient to properly distribute the weights that may be imposed upon them.

Provided, however, that in all buildings four (4) stories and over in height such columns shall rest upon properly designed bridge plates, bolted to the columns. All iron or steel trimmer beams, headers and tail beams shall be suitably framed and connected together (and all iron, or steel girders, columns, beams, trusses, or other iron or steel work) shall be strapped, bolted, riveted, anchored and connected together in a strong and workmanlike manner.

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FIRE ESCAPES PROVIDED.

SEC. 139. Every building, now or hereafter used in whole or in part as a public building, public or private institution, sanitarium, surgical institution, asylum, school house, dormitory, church, theater, public hall, office building, place of assemblage, of public resort, and every building in which persons are employed above the second story, workshop or mercantile or other establishment, and every hotel, family hotel, apartment house, boarding house, lodging house, club house, or tenement house, in which persons reside or lodge above the second story, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment of more than two stories, in height, shall be provided with proper ways of egress, or means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons, accommodated, assembled, employed, lodged, or residing in such building, and such ways of egress and means of escape shall be kept free from obstruction, in good repair and ready for use at all times, and all rooms above the second floor in such buildings shall be provided with more than one way of egress or escape from fire, placed as near as practicable at opposite ends of the room, and leading to fire escapes on the outside of such building, or to stairways on the inside, provided with proper railings

BUILDINGS PROVIDED WITH FIRE ESCAPES.

SEC. 140. In addition to the foregoing means of escape from fire, all such buildings as are enumerated in preceding sections of this ordinance as are more than two stories in height, shall have one or more fire escapes on the outside of said building, as may be directed by the Building Inspector or Chief of Fire Department, aforesaid, except in such cases as the said Building Inspector or Chief of Fire Department may deem fire escapes to be unnecessary in consequence of adequate provisions having been already made for safety in the event of fire and in such cases of exemption the said Building Inspector or Chief of Fire Department shall give the owner, lessee, or occupant of said building a written certificate to that effect, and his reason therefor, and such fire escapes as are provided for in this section shall be constructed according to the specifications issued, or approved by the Building Inspector or Chief of the Fire Department, and shall be connected with each floor above the first, well fastened and secured and of sufficient strength; each of which fire escapes shall have landings or balconies, guarded by iron railings, not less than three (3) feet in height, and embracing one (1) or more

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windows at each story, and connected with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings; and all of the balconies or landings shall be connected with iron stairs, placed at a slant of not more than forty-five (45) degrees, protected by a well secured hand rail on both sides with a twelve (12) inch wide drop ladder from the lower platform reaching to the ground, except in cases of school buildings iron stairs shall extend to the ground landing, and no telegraph, telephone, electric light poles, or wire signs, or other obstruction shall interfere with the construction or use of any fire escape.

OTHER STYLES OF FIRE ESCAPES.

SEC. 141. Any other plan or style of fire escape shall be sufficient if approved by the Building Inspector or Chief of Fire Department, but if not so approved, the Building Inspector or Chief of Fire Department may so notify the owner, proprietor or lessee of such establishment, or of the building in which such establishment is conducted, or the agent or superintendent, or school officer, or either of them, in writing, that any such plan or style of fire escape is not sufficient, and may, by an order in writing served in like manner, require one (1) or more fire escapes, as he shall deem necessary and sufficient to be provided for such establishment, at such location, and such plan and style as shall be specified in such written order. Within twenty (20) days after the service of such order, the number of fire escapes required in such order, or such establishment, shall be provided therefor, each of which shall be on the plan and style in accordance with the specifications in said order required.

The windows or doors to each fire escape shall be of sufficient size, and be located as far as possible, consistent with the accessibility, from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and the ladder thereof shall extend to the roof.

CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT AND BUILDING INSPECTOR TO BE A BOARD.

SEC. 142. The Chief of the Fire Department and Building Inspector shall constitute a Board of Fire Escapes, and no fire escape will be accepted without their approval, and they shall have authority to decide the number and location of all fire escapes on buildings.

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SEC. 143. Fire escapes shall receive at least two coats of paint, one in the shop and one after erection.

ELEVATORS—PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED.

SEC. 144. No person or persons, company or corporation, shall hereafter build or install, or cause to be built or installed, any passenger or freight power elevator, or rebuild or change any power elevator, or cause to be built or changed any part of the machinery, car, shaft, or hatchway, in any building in the City of Dallas, until the person or persons, company or corporation have filed with the Building Inspector a statement or specification, or both, if deemed necessary by the said Building Inspector, giving all the required information in regard to the manner of construction, and the material to be used in or about said machinery, car, shaft or hatchway, and in addition thereto, shall furnish working plans when required, and shall apply to the said Building Inspector for a permit to perform such proposed work, before proceeding therewith.

It shall not be lawful to proceed to build, install, rebuild or change any elevator within the City of Dallas without such permit.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS OPERATING ELEVATORS.

SEC. 145. The following qualifications necessary for persons who now are, or shall hereafter be, placed in charge of running an elevator in the City of Dallas, are hereby prescribed, and no persons shall be employed for such purpose, or engaged therein, unless he possesses such qualifications.

He shall have at least ten (10) days' experience in running an elevator under the instruction of a competent person.

He shall be reliable, and of industrious and sober habits.

He shall not be less than eighteen (18) years of age.

WHEN OPERATOR IS COMPETENT OR DISQUALIFIED.

SEC. 146. Whenever the Building Inspector shall become satisfied that a person engaged in running any elevator is incompetent or disqualified for any cause to continue to run the same, the said Building Inspector shall forthwith notify the owner, or person managing or con-



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trolling the same, and the person so notified shall thereafter be held responsible for the violation of this ordinance.

PASSENGER ELEVATORS—ELEVATOR HATCHWAYS

How Enclosed.

SEC. 147. All elevators used for carrying passengers shall have their hatchways surrounded by substantial vertical enclosures, the same to be made flush with hatchway on every floor and to be continued from floor to ceiling on open side of car, except the top floor, where a height of six and one-half (6 1-2) feet is sufficient. The enclosure on every other side of the car shall be not less than six and one-half (6 1-2) feet in height. All enclosure doors must be made to slide, and must be provided with a lock, and so arranged that the said doors cannot be opened from the outside of the hatchway, except by a key, and said doors shall at all times be securely closed before starting the car.

All grill work around elevator hatchways shall be securely braced and kept in thorough repair.

FREIGHT ELEVATOR HATCHWAYS—HOW ENCLOSURED.

SEC. 148. All freight elevator hatchways or shafts in any building in the City of Dallas shall be protected and enclosed on all floors by a substantial frame work, not less than six and one-half (6 1-2) feet in height, and all approaches and entrances to any such hatchways or shaft shall be provided with automatic or self-closing gates, and said gates shall be made to slide vertically if practicable.

Where the elevator is enclosed by partitions, or is constructed within brick or fire-proof shaft, the doors to such shaft or hatchway shall not be deemed sufficient protection, but all such approaches to such shaft or hatchway shall be provided with automatic self-closing gates, unless the elevator is in charge of and operated by a regular operator, in which case the above mentioned doors shall be provided with spring locks, which cannot be unlocked from the outside of the shaft or hatchway, except by a key.

AUTOMATIC DOWN SPEED GOVERNOR.

SEC. 149. Every passenger elevator shall be provided with an automatic down speed governor, and no elevator shall have a greater working speed than six hundred feet per minute.

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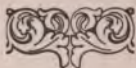
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**PASSENGER CARS WITH MORE THAN ONE EXIT
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SEC. 150. Every passenger elevator with more than one entrance to, or exit from a car, shall be provided with a sliding door on the inside of the car on each such entrance or exit, and each of such doors shall be securely closed before the elevator is put in motion.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR—DEFINITION OF.

SEC. 151. All elevators not designed for freight service exclusively shall be classed as passenger elevators, and shall be subject to all the provisions of this ordinance relative to passenger elevators.

**AUTOMATIC TRIP OR SLACK CABLE STOP, AND
AUTOMATIC BRAKE—WHEN.**

SEC. 152. All power driven elevators, the cable of which winds around a drum, shall be provided with an automatic trip or slack cable stop, and with an automatic brake of sufficient strength to hold the car and its load at any point of its travel.

TERMINAL STOPS—WHEN.

SEC. 153. All power driven elevators shall be provided with automatic terminal stops on the machine.

ELECTRIC BRAKES—HOW APPLIED.

All electric brakes must be applied by breaking the current.

**SAFETY DEVICE ON CABLE HOISTING ELEVATORS
—WHEN.**

SEC. 154. Every elevator car or platform, cable hoisted, that runs on guides, shall be provided with an approved safety device, which will prevent the car from falling in case the cable breaks, or the machinery breaks, or gets out of order.

CABLES—HOW CONSTRUCTED.

SEC. 155. All hoisting or counter-weight cables used on elevators shall be metallic cables.

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REGULATION OF BUILDING LINES FOR RESIDENCES.

(As Amended.)

SEC. 161. That wherever 50 per cent or over of the lots or any street or avenue in the residence sections of the City of Dallas have been improved, and the building line of said residences on said street or avenue made permanent, all buildings hereafter erected on adjoining lots shall keep the front building line of such building at the average distance back from the front line as those already built, so that the same shall conform to the permanent building line observed by 50 per cent or over of the improved lots on said street or avenue. Provided further, that any building hereafter erected in any block on any street or avenue in the residence section of the City must have its front building line at the average distance back from the street as the front line of the buildings already built in any such block."

SEC. 2. That wherever any lots are laid off by any plat showing a frontage for said lots on any street or avenue in the residence section of the City all buildings erected on same, shall keep their frontage on said street or avenue so as to conform to the frontage of the lots shown on any such plat.

SEC. 3.—Before any building is constructed, a permit shall be obtained from the Building Inspector, and it shall be the duty of the said officer before issuing said permit to require that the provisions of this ordinance shall be fully observed.

TENT OR CANVAS STRUCTURE PROHIBITED WITHOUT PERMIT.

SEC. 162. Within the Fire Limits no tent or canvas structure of any kind shall be erected without the written permission of the Mayor or Fire and Police Commissioner, and then only for a term not exceeding five days.

SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES.

GUARDS FOR MACHINERY.

SEC. 163. The belting, shafting, gearing and drums in all manufacturing, mechanical and other establishments in this city, when so placed as to be dangerous to persons employed therein, or thereabout, while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall be safely and securely guarded when possible. If not possible, then notice to its danger shall be conspicuously posted in such establishment.

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CLEANING MACHINERY IN MOTION.

SEC. 164. No minor or woman shall be required to clean any part of the mill, gearing or machinery in any such establishment in this city, or work between the fixed or traversing parts of any machine while it is in motion by the action of steam, electricity, compressed air, water or any other mechanical power.

GUARD TO OPENINGS.

SEC. 165. The openings of all hatchways, elevators and well holes upon every floor of every manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile or public building in this city shall be protected by good and sufficient trap doors, or self-closing hatches, or safety catches, or strong guard rails, at least three feet high, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by the occupant of the building, having the use and control of the same.

ROOFS OF BUILDINGS.

SEC. 166. The roof of every building shall be maintained in good repair and all rainwater shall be so drained or conveyed therefrom as not to drip on the sidewalk, street or to flow upon the ground of any adjoining owner or cause dampness in the walls, yard or area.

SIGNS.

SEC. 167. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association of persons to erect or suspend on, across or above the sidewalks or streets of the City of Dallas any kind or character of signs which projects from the building line for a greater distance than six inches other than an illuminating electrical sign, which said illuminating electrical sign shall only be built after the following requirements:

a. Signs must be so constructed that they will not shrink or crack and thereby endanger the waterproof qualities which are required.

b. Material of which signs are constructed must be rendered thoroughly waterproof.

c. The capping of letters, or that part of sign directly covering sockets and wiring, shall be of glass or metal, so constructed that sleet, snow or rain cannot enter.

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d. The supporting cable or rod for signs must not be attached to or supported from wood plugs; an approved toggle or explanation bolt must be used, or the rod to which the support is attached must be drilled through the wall and fastened on the rear side in a substantial manner. The side guys or signs must not be smaller than one-fourth inch in diameter.

e. Signs over sidewalks of a weight exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds must have two cable supports for street end of sign, these supports to be made fast at two different places on building.

f. Signs over streets must have two additional attachments to each building or pole.

g. Each and every support for all signs must have a tensile strength at least four times greater than required for the weight of the sign.

WIRING.

SEC. 168. All wiring for electrical signs must be done in accordance with the rules and requirements of the Electric Code of the City of Dallas.

Signs on Top of Structure.

SEC. 169. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain any solid sign, bill-board or other structure for advertising purposes upon the cornice of or on the roofs of any building in the City of Dallas, if such sign, bill-board or structure for advertising purposes is greater than two feet in height; nor shall any windows or doors be obstructed, or the opening thereof interfered with by any sign, bill-board or other advertising structure; provided, however, that it shall be permissible to erect and maintain skeleton signs upon the cornice of, or on the roof of any building in the City of Dallas when constructed according to requirements of the City Building Ordinance.

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

SEC. 170. Permits for signs and banners shall be granted only upon the basis of representations made by proper drawings and specifications indicating the location, disposition, quality of material and workmanship, full dimensions and manner of fastening the same to the structure. These drawings and specifications shall be subject to all of the special and general provisions as indicated by this ordinance for general building work.

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MATERIAL OF SIGNS.

SEC. 171. All signs hereafter erected or placed on buildings within the fire limits shall be of some incombustible material. All shall be properly stayed, bolted and anchored with proper rigid supports of metal. All signs in any part of the City of Dallas shall be properly supported, braced, and stayed and otherwise rigidly and permanently secured. Metal work shall not be secured by driving the same into joints of masonry or woodwork, nor into wedging or wooden brick. In the case of connections with masonry, taps, sockets or expansion bolts shall be inserted therein at least four (4) inches and shall be threaded for connection therewith for the sign support. Said taps, sockets or expansion bolts shall be thoroughly and properly cemented or leaded into the drilled part of the masonry and the external exposed part thereof shall be thoroughly surrounded with cementing material as above. All metal work shall be painted with one coat of graphite paint or red lead, in all its parts, before being fixed or placed in position; threaded parts shall be coated with red lead. Connections to woodwork shall be to steel plates properly bolted to woodwork by proper sized lag screws. Threaded taps of standard thickness and depth of thread shall be provided as part of steel plate, and connection of sign thereto shall be made in the manner above indicated.

The proportioning of support shall be based not only upon the safe sustaining power of the metal, but upon its carrying power, as influenced by the deteriorating effects of rust and incrustation as developed by time and elements. Supports for signs supported upon masonry or woodwork as above shall be proportioned as follows: One three-eighths (3-8) inch steel rod for each six (6) square feet or fractional part thereof, or the approved equivalent of equal carrying capacity. The strength of said three-eighths (3-8) inch steel rod is based upon its capacity when not over four (4) inches in length beyond the socket. Otherwise, it shall be correspondingly increased in size.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 172. No sign shall be erected within the City of Dallas which in any way conflicts with public safety or convenience.

All signs or banners in the sense herein indicated that conflict with the conditions of this ordinance shall be removed or altered within six (6) months after its passage.

Excepting as above indicated, the matter of the con-

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struction, erection and maintenance of signs or banners and other matters relating thereto shall be in accordance with the general and special provisions of this ordinance.

The term sign or banner applies to transparencies, electric devices, streamers secured at each end and other means of attracting public attention or conveying information by general devices as above mentioned.

Streamers attached to flag poles with one free end and which violate none of the conditions of this ordinance shall not be regarded as a sign in the sense indicated by this ordinance.

Signs in the sense herein designated requiring permits do not include those which are painted directly upon the structural parts of any building or structural work, such as structural metal, wood or brick walls forming part of the structure or other essential part of buildings or work, but does apply to signs painted upon any structure erected for sign purposes.

Signs of the type known as "shingles," containing not over four square feet, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness and placed not more than ten (10) feet above the first floor or the sidewalk line, may be erected without permit. However, the Building Inspector shall have authority to order their removal if in any way they violate any of the special or general conditions of this ordinance.

Cardboard signs for window or interior display shall not require permits unless they be so disposed or arranged as to violate conditions of this ordinance.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMIT.

Applications for permits for signs shall be upon printed blanks furnished by the Building Inspector's Department, signed by the owner of the sign, or the contractor or builder thereof.

SIGNS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 173. Permit for sign shall not be granted which in any way interferes with the proper and convenient protection of property by the Fire Department. This applies not alone to the protection of the building on which the sign is placed, but as well to contiguous, adjacent or neighboring buildings where such signs might be a menace of obstruction to the work of the Fire Department.

SKYLIGHTS AND FLOOR LIGHT.

METAL SKYLIGHTS.

SEC. 174. The term "skylight" shall be taken to mean and include flat, hipped, lantern, monitor, turret, dome,

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vertical, or pitched saw-tooth constructions and all other covers placed over openings on roofs for the admission of light. All skylights placed on or in any building, shall have the frames and sash thereof constructed of metal and glazed. All openings in roofs for the admission of light shall have metal frames and sash, glazed with wired glass not less than one-quarter inch thick, or with glass protected above and below with wire screens, of not less than No. 12 galvanized wire, and not more than one-inch mesh. But wired glass shall not be used in skylights over inclosed elevators. Skylights hereafter placed in buildings of a public character over any passageway or room of public resort, shall have immediately underneath the glass thereof a wire netting, unless wired glass is used. All openings in floors for transmission of light to floors below shall be covered over with floor lights constructed of metal frames and bars, the glass in no case to be less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. If any glass in same measures more than sixteen square inches, the glass shall be provided with strong wire netting under the same.

DANGER SIGNALS.

SIGNAL LIGHTS.

SEC. 175. That it shall be unlawful for any one to take down, remove or extinguish any signal or red light placed by any builder or contractor at or near any obstruction or excavation in any street or public ground, during the hours of the night. Any one violating the foregoing provisions shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

LIVERY STABLES AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

LOCATION NEAR DWELLING PROHIBITED.

SEC. 176. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to locate, build and erect or to establish and maintain any livery or feed stable or blacksmith shop within the City of Dallas, within sixty (60) feet of any lot on which there is a dwelling house used for residence purposes.

LOCATION NEAR CHURCH OR SCHOOL.

SEC. 177. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to locate, build, erect and maintain or establish and maintain any livery or feed stable or blacksmith shop within the City of Dallas upon any

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block or square upon which there exists any church or public school building.

NUISANCE.

SEC. 178. That any livery or feed stable or blacksmith shop erected or established in violation of this ordinance, shall be deemed a nuisance, and may be abated as such; and it is hereby made the duty of the Building Inspector of the City of Dallas to abate the same as a nuisance by proper steps taken.

SKATING RINKS.

LOCATION NEAR DWELLING HOUSE FORBIDDEN.

SEC. 179. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to locate, build, erect and maintain, or to establish and maintain, any skating rink for roller skating within the City of Dallas, within one hundred (100) feet of any dwelling house used for residence purposes.

**LOCATION NEAR CHURCH OR SCHOOL HOUSE
FORBIDDEN.**

SEC. 180. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to locate, build, erect and maintain, or to establish and maintain, any skating rink for roller skating within the City of Dallas, within any block or a square upon which there exists any church or public school building.

PENALTIES.

SEC. 181. Any person, partnership or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of one hundred (\$100.00) Dollars for the first offense, and the sum of twenty-five (\$25.00) Dollars for every additional offense, and every day said ordinance is violated shall constitute an additional offense.

WHEN DEEMED A NUISANCE.

SEC. 182. That any skating rink for roller skating erected or established in violation of this ordinance shall be deemed a nuisance, and may be abated as such; and it is hereby made the duty of the Building Inspector of the City of Dallas to abate the same as a nuisance by proper steps taken.

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CONDUCT AND OPERATION OF PICTURE MACHINES AND THE PREMISES WHEREIN THE SAME ARE OPERATED.

SEC. 183. By the term "Picture Machine," as used in this ordinance, is meant any machine or device operated by or with the aid of electricity, adapted and used to project upon a screen or other surface, pictorial representation of any character which the public are admitted to view upon payment of admission fee, or otherwise.

SEC. 184. Provided that nothing contained in this ordinance shall apply to picture machines installed, operated, conducted or maintained in such theaters or opera houses as shall have complied fully with the provisions of law and ordinance regulating the same.

SEC. 185. Every picture machine installed, maintained or operated in the City of Dallas shall be enclosed within a booth not less than 5'x5' 6", the frame of which shall be sheathed and roofed with sheetiron, of not less than No. 20 B. and S. guage, or with one-fourth (1-4) inch hard asbestos board. The booth shall be floored with same material as sides and roofs.

SEC. 186. All shelves, furniture and fixtures within the said booth shall be constructed of incombustible material and no material of any sort whatsoever of a combustible nature shall be permitted or allowed to be within such booth, except the films used in the operation of the machine, or machine-stand, which may be of wood covered with asbestos or metal.

SEC. 187. Each booth must be provided with an exhaust fan and a metal pipe, not less than six inches in diameter for ventilating purposes, and the said pipe shall project through the top or side booth and be extended outside the roof or outer wall of the building within which such booth is situated.

SEC. 188. The entrance door into the booth shall be no larger than two feet by five, of same construction as booth, and so arranged as to close automatically, either by means of a spring placed on the exterior and riveted to the framework or by a metal rope and weight attachment. The two latches of steel shall be provided, one twelve inches below the top and the other twelve inches above the bottom of the door; the latch bars shall be so connected by metal rod that one operation opens both latches. The orifice or opening for the operator's view, or through which the picture

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is thrown, shall be not larger than twelve inches by twelve inches, and shall be provided with a gravity door of the same construction as the booth, which door shall be held open by fusible links, placed in a series with fine cords so arranged that one of the links is suspended directly over the film when in slide of the apparatus, or shall be so arranged as to be closed except when held open by pressure of the operator's foot.

SEC. 189. All picture machines shall be equipped with incombustible magazines for receiving and delivering the film during the operation of the machine. A shutter must be provided and placed in front of the condenser of each machine, so arranged as to remain closed until held open by pressure of the operator's foot or other approved device that will insure the immediate dropping of the shutter when operation of machine is stopped. Films not in the machine shall be kept in metal boxes with tight-fitting covers within the booth inclosing the machine.

SEC. 190. No person under the age of twenty-one years shall operate, or be permitted to operate, any picture machine within the City of Dallas.

SEC. 191. That all rooms or buildings which have heretofore been erected for the use in the operation of, or which may hereafter be erected for or used in the operation of moving picture machines, shall be inspected and approved by the Building Inspector before the same shall be so used. Every room used for such purpose shall be on the ground floor of such building, and shall front on a public highway, and in no case shall there be any means of connection from said room to any other room or building. All exterior walls shall be of some incombustible material. The door-way of the main entrance to such room shall be not less than five feet in width and all additional doorways shall be not less than three feet in width. All doors must open outward, and shall not be locked while the building is open to the public. Each exit shall be clearly indicated on the inside thereof illuminated red signs, with the word "Exit" thereon in letters not less than six inches in height. No aisle shall be less than three feet in width. All seats shall be not less than thirty inches from back to back and not less than eighteen inches in width from center to center of arms thereof, and shall be firmly secured to the floor. No camp-chairs or stool shall be used in said room. There shall be placed in a box or compartment in which said moving picture machine is operated a three-gallon chemical fire extinguisher, which shall be charged at least once in each year. No turnstiles, railing, etc.,

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allowed to obstruct exits. All theaters required to be ventilated, front and rear, to afford fresh air.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place or permit to remain in any enclosure or room in which any moving picture machine is operated any open fire or any lighted cigar or cigarette or pipe. No stairway allowed from floor to operating room. There shall be used instead a ladder securely placed against the wall. (NOTE: Inasmuch as stairways take up room that should be used for door exits, ladders are preferable.)

SEC. 192. No one shall be allowed in operating room except the operator.

That all rooms or buildings which have heretofore been erected for use in the operation of moving picture machines in which regular theatrical or vaudeville performances are given with paid admission or otherwise, compliance with the following provisions are required:

a. Proscenium wall to be incombustible, tile or metal stud, metal lathe and hard plaster from floor to ceiling or roof as conditions warrant. All doors through proscenium wall to be standard fire doors.

b. The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fire-proof metal curtain or a curtain of asbestos or similar fire-proof material, hung close to proscenium wall not more than two inches away, hung with iron supports and heavy wire guards, made taut, to prevent curtain from bulging.

c. A metal vent shall be provided over the stage where practical of one-twentieth (1-20) the area of the stage, fitted with skylights having sliding sash and glazed with double thick sheet glass, the whole of which shall be so constructed as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged as to control the whole of said skylights, or some other equally simple approved device for opening them may be provided.

d. Stand-pipes. Two and one half inch stand-pipes shall be located on the stage, provided with hose and nozzle.

THEATERS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT—DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 193. Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a theater, opera house, or other building intended for theatrical or operatic purposes, for the accommodation of more than three hundred people, or for public entertainments of any kind, where stage scenery and ap-

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DALLAS, TEXAS

H. P. SELF, CONTRACTOR & BUILDER **S. W., Main 4175**

~~Re~~parurances are employed, shall be built to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, as follows:

EGRESS IN CASE OF FIRE.

SEC. 194. In all places of public amusement and instruction in Dallas, already erected, the halls, doors, stairways, seats and aisles shall be arranged so as to facilitate egress in case of fire or accident, as the Building Inspector may deem necessary for the public protection in such cases.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

SEC. 195. All aisles and passageways in said buildings, devoted to said purposes of amusement or instruction, shall be kept free from cap stools, chairs, sofas, stoves, or any other obstructions.

AISLES, ETC., KEPT CLEAR.

SEC. 196. And no person or persons shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of the aisles or passageways during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or any other public assemblage, excepting the space in the rear of the last row of seats.

LIGHTS, ETC.

SEC. 197. The owner, lessee or manager of any place of public amusement or instruction shall put in such water pipes and apparatus, and arrange the gas lights and water pipes as shall be hereafter specified (Electric lighting and apparatus to come under the jurisdiction of the City Electrician.)

CHANGES IN EXISTING THEATERS.

SEC. 198. All places of public amusement and instruction in the City of Dallas, already erected, shall be required to conform to the provisions of this ordinance with respect to obstructions in aisles or passageways, electric wiring, curtains, entrance, exit doors, stage light, automatic sprinklers, fire protection and water service, and matters relating to the management of theaters and places of public instruction. It being the intention to require the reconstruction of existing buildings used for such purposes excepting as hereinafter indicated. In theaters any

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changes in the construction of said buildings shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

INSPECTOR TO APPROVE.

SEC. 199. Provided, that any change or alteration ordered by the Building Inspector, in any building now erected, shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners.

THEATERS, ETC., HOW BUILT.

SEC. 200. Every theater, opera house, concert hall or other building, intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for concerts, lectures, or public entertainments of any kind, hereafter erected, or which may be altered to be used for such purposes, in the City of Dallas, shall be built in compliance with the following regulations relating to its structure:

APPROVAL.

SEC. 201. And no building hereafter erected for the aforesaid purpose shall be opened to the public until the same has been approved by the Building Inspector.

CLOSED—WHEN.

SEC. 202. And the Mayor of the City of Dallas shall have power, with the aid of the police force, to take possession of and close said building, until the inspector shall issue such certificate as aforesaid. Provided, that such inspection must be made within forty-eight (48) hours after having received written notice from the owner or lessee that the building is ready for inspection.

MAYOR TO TAKE POSSESSION.

SEC. 203. And in all cases under the provisions of this act, whenever the Building Inspector may deem it for the public safety to limit the number of persons that shall be permitted to occupy the interior of any building, as aforesaid, and the owner, lessee or manager neglects or refuses to comply with any order or requirement of the inspector in relation thereto, the Mayor or said City is hereby authorized and required, upon application to him, by the inspector, to take possession of and close said building or perform such other acts in the premises as shall prevent

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AUSTIN BROS.—BRIDGE BUILDERS **Both Phones**

the improper occupation of the same or the liability of accidents to the public.

INSPECTOR TO APPLY FOR SAME—RELEASE.

SEC. 204. And in all other cases where there is any impending danger to any building, such as shall require immediate action, under the provisions of this act, the Inspector shall, as above stated, apply to the Mayor of said city, who is hereby required to take possession of said premises and retain said possession until the Building Inspector shall permit said building to be released from said possession of closing (by said Mayor) upon the compliance with the order and requirements of the Inspector in the premises.

FRONTAGE.

SEC. 205. Every theater, opera house or building, now or hereafter erected, for theatrical, operatic, or any public amusement, or any buildings remodeled for the aforesaid purposes, in Dallas, accommodating more than three hundred people, shall have at least two fronts on the public highways or streets and in such there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience to and from each floor, balcony or gallery.

EMERGENCY EXITS, ETC.

SEC. 206. Emergency exits and doors in walls not directly related to the main entrance of buildings of this class, shall be provided with space equivalent to twenty (20) inches for each one hundred (100) of seating capacity provided on each floor, gallery and balcony. Fire escapes shall be provided therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance. Buildings of this class shall be provided with exits on at least two (2) public highways.

STORAGE, ETC., PROHIBITED.

SEC. 207. Open spaces in corridors are not to be used for storage purposes or for any purpose, whatsoever, except for the several exits from the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during the entire performance.

GRADIENTS.

SEC. 208. To overcome any difference of level existing between exits from the parquet and stage and level of

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720 Wilson Bldg.

corridor, gradients shall be employed of not over one (1) foot in ten (10) feet with no perpendicular risals.

AUDITORIUM EXITS.

SEC. 209. From the auditorium shall be two (2) exits, unless one side is on the street, in which case there shall be more than two (2), if desirous, in each tier, from and including the parquet and each and every gallery.

WIDTH.

SEC. 210. Each exit shall be at least five (5) feet in width in the clear and provided with doors.

DOORS BOLTED.

SEC. 211. All doors shall be opened outwards, and must be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during the performance.

BALCONY.

SEC. 212. Projecting canopies or balconies for theaters or hotels or public halls, may be placed in front of the main entrance, provided said projections shall extend the full width of the sidewalk.

STAIRCASES.

SEC. 213. And from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over eight and one-half ($8\frac{1}{2}$) inches in a step, and not less than nine (9) inches tread.

BALCONY STAIRCASE.

SEC. 214. The staircase from the upper balcony to the next below, must not be less than thirty (30) inches in width in the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground, not less than four (4) feet in width in the clear.

IRON TO BE USED.

SEC. 215. All the before mentioned balconies and staircases shall be constructed of iron throughout, including the door of said balcony, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried.

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BALCONY EXITS.

SEC. 216. Where a theater or other public auditorium has a frontage on more than one street or public highway, balcony projections of a substantial character and unobjectionable appearance may be provided on the street or highway not used as the principal entrance, and proper stairways therefrom shall be provided. This balcony projection for the different exits levels may be used in lieu of fire escapes. In no case shall columns be placed so as to obstruct any passageway.

BUILDINGS—HOW USED.

SEC. 217. No portion of any building hereafter erected, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes, as in this section specified, shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except where hotels, boarding houses, workshops or manufactories are separated from said theater by means of a fire wall.

WORKSHOPS, ETC.

SEC. 218. No workshop, storage or general property room, shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage or under the same, or in any of the fly galleries, excepting for the painting of scenery.

LOCATION.

SEC. 219. All said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by an incombustible wall.

OPENINGS.

SEC. 220. The openings leading into said portions shall have standard fire-doors on each side of the opening.

HAZARDOUS BUSINESS.

SEC. 221. No store or room contained in the building shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealing in articles designed by insurance companies as hazardous material. No lodging accommodation, except for the janitor, shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating directly with the auditorium or stage.

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EXTERIOR WALLS.

SEC. 222. Exterior walls of theaters and places of public amusement shall be as provided for walls or other structure within the same district, and of the same general class, and shall in all ways conform to the general provisions of this ordinance. Other interior walls shall be as provided for in this ordinance as above.

INTERIOR WALLS.

SEC. 223. Interior walls of masonry, hereafter described, shall separate the auditorium from the stage, from the entrance vestibule and from any room or rooms, over the same; also from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms.

STAIRCASE ENCLOSURES.

SEC. 224. The stairways shall be constructed as per general conditions of this ordinance, but shall be sufficient to sustain a weight of two hundred (200) pounds per square foot. Stairways shall be closed on at least one side with incombustible material.

Stairways in fire-proof buildings used for entertainments or theater purposes, if constructed entirely of fire-proof material may stand free from the adjoining walls and shall be provided with substantial handrails on each side thereof.

FIRE WALL.

SEC. 225. A fire wall to be built of brick shall separate the auditorium from the stage, and the same shall extend four (4) feet at least above the highest roof adjoining said fire wall.

FIRE-PROOF ARCH.

SEC. 226. Above the proscenium opening there shall be an arch of fire-proof material to protect it from the heat; if a girder, there shall be constructed a relieving arch over the same, the intervening space to be filled in with bricks to the full thickness of the wall, the brick wall shall then be carried up above the roof, as above mentioned.

PROSCENIUM FRAME.

SEC. 227. The frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed in metal or plaster and filled in solid with

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non-combustible materials and securely anchored to the wall with metal.

FIRE-PROOF SHAFTS.

SEC. 228. A shaft or shafts shall be provided over the stage, to and out of the roof, and of an area or combined area of at least one-tenth of said stage fitted up with skylights, having sliding sash and glazed with double thick sheet glass, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch thick, and each pane measuring not less than three hundred square inches.

SKYLIGHTS.

SEC. 229. And the whole of which skylights shall be so constructed as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged as to control the whole of said skylight, or some other equally simple, approved device for opening them may be provided.

PROSCENIUM WALL—DOORS IN.

SEC. 230. All doorways or openings through the proscenium wall in every tier shall have standard fire doors which can be opened from either side at all times.

Access to Proscenium—Direct access to these doors shall be provided on both sides, and the same shall always be kept free from any incumbrance.

FLOORS FIRE-PROOF.

SEC. 231. The entire main floor of the auditorium, foyer and the exits to the street shall be so constructed of fire-proof material throughout except where the floor of the main auditorium, foyer, or exits to the street are directly on the ground; then concrete may be used.

SHEATHING.

SEC. 232. None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing or canvas. This shall not exclude the use of wall fabrics pasted directly on walls or ceilings of the auditorium, foyers and entrance.

Wainscoting—But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed six feet, which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fire-proof materials.

DRESSING ROOM WALLS, ETC.

SEC. 233. The wall separating the actor's dressing rooms from the stage, and the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of any passage from the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage, shall be constructed with fire-proof materials.

OPEN SPACE ON STAGE.

SEC. 234. All that portion of the stage floor not comprised in the working of the scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, and four (4) feet wider on each side than the proscenium opening, shall be built of steel beams, filled in between with fire-proof material; and all girders for the support of said beams shall be of steel.

CEILINGS.

SEC. 235. The ceiling or underpart of the fly galleries shall be covered with iron or tin over the entire exposed woodwork.

Decorations, Etc.—All woodwork on or about the stage shall be saturated with best non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire. All such substance or material shall be coated twice each year with fire-proofing paint, or material, as above.

CURTAIN.

SEC. 236. The proscenium curtain shall be placed at least two (2) feet distant from the floor lights at the last nearest point.

Metal Curtain—The proscenium opening shall be provided with fire-proof metal curtain or a curtain of asbestos or similar fire-proof material.

MESH WORKS.

And if of metal, it may be made with an iron frame, well braced in sections and sliding at each end, with iron grooves securely fastened in the brick wall, and each section to be filled in with iron mesh works, the meshes being not over one (1) inch and the wire being not less than No. 14 American Gauge.

Machinery for Curtain—Said fire-proof curtain shall

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be raised and lowered at least twice during each performance and to be operated by approved machinery for that purpose.

SEATS.

SEC. 237. All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in the boxes, shall be not less than thirty-one (31) inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction and not less than twenty (20) inches in width from center to center of arms and firmly secured to the floor.

All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall be not more than twenty-one (21) inches in width of riser, not less than thirty-one (31) inches in width of platform.

Number—No seat in the auditorium shall have more than seven seats intervening between it and the aisles.

Camp Stools—And no camp stools shall be placed in any aisles.

AISLES.

SEC. 238. Width.—All aisles in the auditorium shall have at least a width of twenty (20) inches for every one hundred (100) persons or part thereof. Main aisle shall not be less than three (3) feet wide at their narrowest part, and the same shall increase in width toward the exit at least one inch for every five running feet or part thereof. Lateral aisles and aisles adjoining proscenium boxes may be less width, but in no case shall these aisles be less than twenty-four (24) inches at their narrowest parts.

DOORWAYS.

SEC. 239. Every doorway of communication between aisles in the auditorium and any lobby, corridor or passage shall have a clear opening of not less than five (5) feet in width.

CAPACITY.

SEC. 240. The aggregate capacity of the lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience must on each floor or gallery be sufficient to afford safe and easy egress for the entire audience.

GRADIENTS.

SEC. 241. Gradients or inclined planes, as heretofore described, shall be employed instead of steps, where possi-

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ble, to overcome slight difference of level in or between aisles or passages.

HAND RAILS.

SEC. 242. All inclosed staircases shall have on both sides a strong hand rail, firmly secured in the wall, about three (3) inches distant therefrom and about thirty (30) inches above the floor of the stairs.

Passageways—No passageway leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit shall be less than four (4) feet in width in any part thereof.

Number of Exits—Every theater accommodating three hundred (300) persons shall have two exits at least; when accommodating five hundred persons, at least three (3) exits shall be provided.

WIDTH OF DOORS.

SEC. 243. No doorway or exit or entrance for the use of the public shall be less than five feet in width.

Increase—And for every additional one hundred persons or portion thereof to be accommodated, in excess of five hundred (500) twenty inches of additional width of exit must be allowed.

How Opened—All doors of exit must open outward and such shall not be locked during any presentation or when the building is open to the public.

SEPARATE EXIT.

SEC. 244. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first.

One Exit, When—A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery.

WIDTH OF STAIRWAYS.

SEC. 245. The width of stairways serving for the exit for the audience shall be one foot in width for each one hundred (100) people and in no case shall the width of such stairway be less than five (5) feet. All stairways leading from the main auditorium shall be fire-proof material.

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Risals.—In no case shall the risals of any stairs exceed seven (7) inches in height, nor shall the treads be less than eleven inches wide in straight stairs.

Landings.—When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps, must be provided.

Angles.—Stairs turning at an angle must have a proper landing at said turn, introduced without winders.

BOILER ROOMS.

SEC. 246. Any steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes, shall not be placed under the auditorium or stage, and the space allotted to the same shall be enclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling shall be constructed of fire-proof material; all doorways in said walls to be standard fire-proof doors.

LIGHTING OF BUILDING.

SEC. 247. Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, and all outlets leading to the highway, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises.

GAS MAINS.

SEC. 248. Gas mains supplying any theater shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provisions shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside.

Approval.—When interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity, other suitable appliances, to be approved by the Building Inspector, must be provided.

Stage Gas Lights.—All stage gas lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames.

DIAGRAM.

SEC. 249. A diagram of the theater showing all exits shall be published in each theater program.

Exit Signs.—And every exit shall have over the same, on the inside, the word "Exit" printed in legible letters not

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less than eight inches high and shall be delegated by a red light.

FIRE APPARATUS.

SEC. 250. Fire protective apparatus shall be installed of a character to adequately protect the contents of buildings and equipment, used for theater or entertainment purposes. The size of pipe, hose, and fittings shall be proportioned to the duties required of them. In no case shall pipe, other than service sprinkler pipes, be less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter.

WATER SERVICE.

SEC. 251. There shall be one of two sources of automatic supply, namely, city pressure, or automatic pump or tank. Approved Siamese connections for steamers shall be provided on outside of building, the same to conform to the requirements of the Chief of the Fire Department.

TANK.

SEC. 252. If tank is used on building, said tank shall be so located and constructed as to insure twenty (20) pounds pressure at highest outlet, with a capacity, if gravity tank is used, of not less than twelve thousand (12,000) gallons, if pressure tank is used not to be less than three thousand five hundred (3,500) gallons. Pump, if used, to be an automatic and of not less than 500 gallons per minute capacity and to be ready for service at all times, when the theater is open to the public, and said pump to be placed in boiler room.

GATE AND CHECK VALVES.

SEC. 253. Each source of supply shall be properly equipped with proper gate and check valves.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

SEC. 254. There shall also be a complete, separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers with fusible plugs installed subject to the approval of the Chief of the Fire Department. Said sprinklers to be placed by and upon the proscenium openings and on the ceiling or roof over the stage at such intervals as will protect every square foot

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~~Of~~ such surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Said ~~sprinkler~~ equipment shall have independent connection from service in building and shall not have any branch connection from any standpipes.

STANDPIPES.

SEC. 255. Two (2) standpipes shall be located on stage and shall be provided with hose attachments on each level gallery or landing thereof. There shall be provided hose connections, one in number, on each side of gallery, or balcony above. There shall be two (2) such connections in corridor, vestibule and lobby next to the auditorium and all of its different levels. There shall be two similar connections, one on each side of basement immediately under auditorium; there shall be two (2) similar connections under stage, one on each side thereof; one in carpenter shop and one in storeroom.

HOSE.

SEC. 256. For each connection above mentioned, there shall be not less than fifty (50) feet of approved two (2) inch hose and nozzle which shall be attached and connected in a manner to meet the approval of the Chief of the Fire Department. In lieu of hose, turret nozzles may be used, except that they must be placed in sufficient numbers to cover all parts of the building.

BUCKETS AND BARRELS.

SEC. 257. There shall be provided barrels of water as follows: One in each side of basement under stage; one on each side of stage and one in each fly gallery. Each barrel to be supplied with two (2) standard metal fire buckets, painted red and marked "for fire only."

Chemicals—Above each barrel shall be placed a three (3) gallon chemical extinguisher, each chemical to be recharged at least once each year.

OTHER FIRE APPARATUS.

SEC. 258. There shall be provided one fire hook and one fire ax for each side of stage and for each fly gallery. Hooks to be fifteen (15) feet in length and together with axes to be hung on the wall in a conspicuous place.

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APPROVED BY FIRE CHIEF.

SEC. 259. The above apparatus shall be placed in position in a manner to conform to the requirements of the Chief of the Fire Department, and shall be subject to his approval.

INSPECTOR MAY ENTER BUILDINGS.

SEC. 260. The Building Inspector and the Chief of the Fire Department and assistants, shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to enter any theater or other place of amusement or instruction, within the limits of said city, without hindrance from any one, for the purpose of examination and enforcement of the provisions of this act, whenever the same may be deemed necessary.

PENALTIES.

SEC. 261. The continued violation of any provision of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense under this ordinance for each and every day such violation of any provision hereof shall continue.

No owner, builder, contractor, architect, or any person shall cause or permit to be constructed, maintained, altered, repaired or removed any structure in the City of Dallas, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 262. Unless otherwise specifically indicated within this ordinance, penalties shall be as follows: Any person who shall violate any provisions of this ordinance, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be subject, upon conviction thereof, to a fine in any sum not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$200.00 for each offense, and every day such violation of this ordinance shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 263. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 264. This ordinance to take effect and be enforced thirty days after its passage and publication according to law.

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Ordinances, Rules and Regulations for the Government of Plumbers, City of Dallas.

An Ordinance Providing Certain Rules and Regulations Governing Plumbers in the Installation of Plumbing Work Within the City of Dallas; Providing for a License Therefor and Providing a Penalty.

Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas:

Section 1. That all persons, firms, or corporations, doing plumbing business within the City of Dallas shall, before making any connection with the city water mains or the city sanitary sewer, execute and deliver to the City of Dallas a good and sufficient bond, as hereinafter required, and obtain a license, as hereinafter required, and shall, before attempting to do any work or make sewer connections or water connections, installing or constructing plumbing, obtain a permit from the City Engineer of the City of Dallas.

PERMITS.

SEC. 2. Application blanks for sewer connections, water connections, installing or constructing plumbing shall be furnished by the city. The Plumbing Inspector shall approve or countersign all applications for water or sewer connections before permits for said applications shall be issued.

(a) Any plumber or firm of plumbers desiring to open any street, alley or make any connections to the city sewer shall, upon application, approved by Plumbing Inspector, to the City Engineer (provided all fees, if any, shall have been paid), receive permit to connect sewer as the terms of the application for said permit shall have specified.

(b) Any plumber or firm of plumbers desiring to construct or install any fixture or fixtures in any building or house in the corporate limits of the city, or to connect any fixture or fixtures in any building or house that may have been disconnected for any reason whatsoever, shall obtain permit from City Engineer before said work can be installed, constructed, or reconstructed, as the case may be.

(c) No connection to City's sewer or water shall be made by anyone except a bonded plumber.

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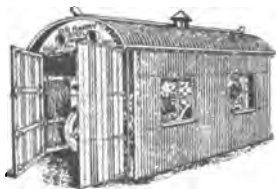
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SEPARATE STOP COCK AND STOP AND WASTE COCKS.

(a) The service supply to each and every fixture located in any building in the business district of the city shall be provided with a separate compression stock cock in supply under each fixture.

(b) All buildings and dwellings and hydrants in yards shall be controlled by separate stop waste, and pipes connected therewith must be so arranged that they empty when the water is shut off.

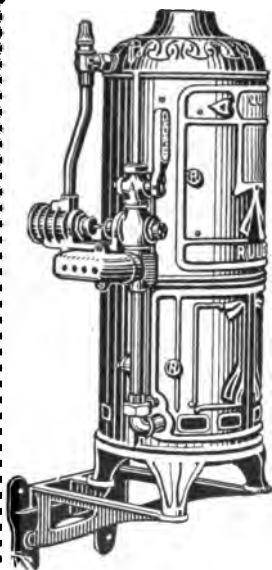
STEAM BOILERS.

Plumbers are prohibited from connecting or supplying steam boilers with water direct from main; all such connections must be made from tank of sufficient capacity to hold at least six hours' supply of water.

HOUSE SEWER.

SEC. 3. All house sewers must be made of best grade of vitrified salt glazed tile pipe and Ys and regulation curves of not less than 6 inch inside diameter, and three-fourths inches thick, held in trench of uniform grade, in as direct a line as possible from main to two feet inside of property line, from this point 4 inch tile may be used to within three feet of outside of building wall, with bell holes provided and joints well cemented with two parts of well screened sand and one part of best Portland cement. These pipes to be laid at least twelve inches deep and above that depth (when within twenty feet of any building), to be extra heavy cast iron pipe. No traps or any manner of obstruction to the free flow of air through the whole course of the drain and soil pipe to be allowed, and any mechanic who shall, directly or indirectly, make or cause, or allow to be placed or made, any trap, construction, or other obstacle, anywhere in the course of such pipe or sewer, or any person thus offending, shall be subject to the penalties of this chapter and shall, in addition, pay the cost of rectifying the wrong. All connections between lead and waste and the tile sewers must be made with brass ferrule and extra heavy cast iron pipe. Sewer for two or more buildings must not be less than six inches in diameter; no tile sewer shall pass within fifteen feet of any open well or underground cistern. Stone pipe, or any other pipe when found in any building and not in sanitary condition, must be removed and extra heavy cast iron pipe substituted.

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SERVICE PIPE.

(a) No service pipe shall be of less diameter than three-quarters of an inch.

(b) All pipes connected directly or indirectly with the Waterworks System shall be laid at least sixteen inches below the surface of the ground where laid under private or public premises off of the street. In the streets to be not less than twenty-two inches below the surface of the street.

(c) All connections for fire protection must be independent of all service pipes.

DRAINS WITHIN BUILDINGS.

SEC. 4. All waste pipe from three feet outside of outside wall of buildings must be cast iron or lead pipe (unless installed in building of any structure four or more stories in height as herein provided for).

All cast iron soil pipe and waste pipe fittings must be extra heavy and must extend from three feet outside of building wall up through building roof (except in yard closet ten feet or more from main building may be standard C. I.)

All branches must be made with Ys and one-eighth bends and cleanouts, provided and made accessible when practicable. Branch to sink waste must be connected into soil pipe between closet and sewer, and sink wastes from hotels and boarding houses must be run to grease trap as hereinafter provided for.

Cleanouts shall be placed on the bottom of each stack where accessible; all cleanout plugs to be brass screws, body of which may be either C. I. or brass. All sink wastes must be provided with same cleanout screws.

All horizontal soil and waste pipes must be graded and given a uniform fall from house to sewer of at least one foot in fifty feet, and supported by piers built of brick or concrete, or suspended from beams or joints every five feet, with suitable hangers.

All soil pipe fittings must be free from defects and of same weight and thickness as pipes to which they are connected.

All drains or waste pipes constructed under concrete or cement floors must be provided with cleanouts at end of each branch, and in all cases made accessible.

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GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

SEC. 5. Standard galvanized iron pipe may be used for soil or waste pipe above basement in any building of four or more stories high. End of pipe to be well reamed and screwed to shoulder in fittings. All fittings with said pipe must be cast iron galvanized, recessed drainage or "Durham" pattern, and all branches or change of direction must be made with Ys and long radius bends, with clean-outs provided and made accessible where practicable, as provided in system of cast iron soil pipe.

SIZE OF SOIL AND WASTE PIPES.

SEC. 6. All lead, cast iron and galvanized iron, soil and waste pipes must be of the following sizes:

Number of	Inches	Number of	Inches
Waster closets, 1 to 5.....	4	Wash trays, 1	1½
Water closets, 6 to 15.....	5	Wash trays, 2 to 8	2
Water closets, 16 to 40.....	6	Wash trays, 9 to 15	3
Slop sinks 1 to 7	3	Wash trays, 16 to 30	4
Slop Sisks, 8 to 20	4	Bath tubs or showers, 1...1½	
Kitchen sinks, 1	1½	Bath tubs or showers, 2	
Kitchen sinks, 2 to 8	2	to 10.....	2
Kitchen sinks, 9 to 15 ..	3	Bath tubs or showers,	
Kitchen sinks, 16 to 40 ..	4	11 to 30.....	3
Urinals, 1	1½	Lavatories, 2 to 4	1½
Urinals, 2 to 8	2	Lavatories, 1	1¼
Urinals, 9 to 15	3	Lavatories, 5 to 20	2
Urinals, 16 to 30	4	Lavatories, 21 to 40	3

PLACED IN BUILDING FOR FUTURE USE.

SEC. 7. Soil or waste pipes placed in any building for future use shall be ventilated, tested and subjected to the same rules in every respect as if intended for immediate use, and all openings closed by screw plugs or caulked or soldered.

Old house plumbing can be connected with the sewer only when it is found on examination by the Plumbing Inspector to conform in all respects to the requirements governing plumbing.

TESTS AND APPROVAL.

SEC. 8. No soil, drain or vent pipe shall be covered from view or concealed until after work has been tested

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or examined and approved by Plumbing Inspectors, and the Plumbing Inspector shall be notified when the work is ready for inspection, and said plumber shall prepare the whole system of plumbing for the Plumbing Inspector to make a proper test of same by filling the pipes with water or an air pressure of five pounds to the square inch.

TRAPS, HOW CONSTRUCTED.

SEC. 9. (a) Traps to all bath tubs, soda fountains, bar fixtures, wash trays and refrigerators must be drum traps, with trap screws at least three inches in diameter, and trap must be so constructed to provide a water seal of at least three inches in depth. The outlet from all lead drum traps must be wiped into the trap at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the water line and extend upward at an angle of 45 degrees to proper height and continued and graded with uniform fall to soil or waste pipe.

(b) Traps to lavatories must be lead or brass traps, with seal of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and a discharge capacity to equal 1 1-4 inches pipe, provided with trap screw or cleanout or so constructed to afford access in case of stoppage.

(c) Traps for urinals must be lead, cast iron, or brass traps, with seal of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and a discharge capacity to equal $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe, provided with cleanout or trap screw or so constructed to afford access in case of stoppage.

(d) Wastes from refrigerators or other receptacle in which provisions are stored shall not be connected directly with the drainage system, but shall be arranged to waste into an open tray in plain sight below; this tray may be connected to drainage system upon being properly trapped and vented, drum traps to be used, or may be connected to catch basins the same as floor drains.

(e) Waste pipe from kitchen sinks in any hotel, restaurant, boarding house, or other public cooking place, shall be run separate to a grease trap in yard when practicable, and when same is not practicable to put in yard, a grease trap must be placed below this sink. All grease traps must be built according to plans on file in office of Plumbing Inspector.

(f) Drains from wash racks in livery stables shall discharge into a catch basin built of concrete or brick and cemented and made water-tight, all such basins to be built according to plans on file in Plumbing Inspector's office. The same rule applies to residence barns.

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(g) Floor drains must discharge into a catch basin which must have a water seal of at least ten inches deep and must be not less than 18x18x18 inches size water-tight and constructed and plastered inside at least one inch thick, or of wooden box lined with 6-lb. sheet lead.

VENTS.

All traps and fixtures must be reverted, using either extra heavy cast iron, galvanized iron, or lead pipe, and all lines or horizontal vent pipes must be constructed to drain towards waste pipe; the ends of all galvanized vent pipe or pipes below level of fixtures must be well reamed, and all fittings used in construction thereof must be galvanized or extra heavy cast iron fittings. The vent pipe from all drum traps must be wiped into waste pipe (Y branch) not more than six inches from trap seal. Closet vents must be connected to branch of soil or waste pipe just below line connected to branch of soil or waste pipe just below line of floor and above any waste connections, wiped, or connected to said soil or waste pipe. Reverts to closets may be omitted when there is only one closet on one (1) four-inch stack, when closet is not more than three feet from said stack. When a vent pipe from a trap connects into a vent from another, the said connection must be made at least one foot above the highest fixture.

When a stack or vent pipe extended through a roof is within a distance of fifteen feet from any opening above said stack or pipe, the said stack or pipe must be extended at least two feet above the top of opening.

Flat roof vents must extend at least six inches above the fire wall. No caps, cowls or bends shall be affixed to the top of any stacks or vents; wire baskets may be used. All vent pipes must be run as direct as possible, and 45 degrees L's or eighth bends shall be used at all time when practicable.

SIZE OF VENTS.

SEC. 10. All vents to be full size of trap outlet, except water closets, slop sinks and catch basins.

Two water closets and three other fixtures, except slop sinks, may be reverted by one two-inch pipe; above that number it must be increased in size according to the number of fixtures, at least one-fourth of an inch for each additional fixture. Slop sinks, wash racks or floor drain catch basins to be vented the same as water closets.

Ten bath tubs or basins may be reverted by one two-

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inch pipe, and above number must be increased at the rate of one-fourth of an inch for each additional fixture, until the size of three inches is reached, which size may be used to revent thirty bath tubs or basins. Six kitchen sinks, butler's sinks or urinals may be revented by one two-inch pipe; above that number must be increased in size according to the number of fixtures, at least one-fourth of an inch for each additional fixture until the size of three inches is reached, which size may be used to revent twenty sinks or urinals.

Three water closets or slop sinks may be revented by one two-inch pipe, above that number it must be increased at the rate of one-quarter of an inch for each additional fixture until the size of three inches is reached, which size may be used for ten water closets or slop sinks; above that number it must be increased again at the rate of one-quarter of an inch for each additional fixture, until the size of four inches is reached, which size may be used to revent forty closets or slop sinks. Revent stacks from groups of more than five fixtures to each floor in building of more than two stories in height must connect into waste stack with Y's and eighth bends just above line of fixture connection on first floor. Revent stacks must continue through roof independently of main stack.

VENTS OMITTED.

SEC. 11. When not more than two water closets are placed in an outbuilding (on same floor of buildings), separate from dwelling, then the trap or bend of said closet need not be separately vented, but the soil pipe must extend above the roof full size at one end of the line.

When a toilet or bath-room having not more than one closet and three other fixtures therein is located on one floor only, or the top floor of any building, and such closet is set not more than three feet from the vertical soil pipe, the revent for closet may be omitted. Top fixtures need not be revented, but continuous vent must be used.

CONTINUOUS VENTS.

SEC. 12. Trap revents shall be continuous where possible. Where the vent or revent pipes are continuous and traps are ventilated through the waste fittings, the center of the outlet of such fittings shall not be set below the water seal of the trap, and the trap shall not be more than three feet from the waste fitting.

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TRAPS, PLACING OF.

SEC. 13. Traps shall be placed as near to the fixtures as possible, and in no case shall a trap be more than two feet from the waste outlet of its fixture. All traps shall have at least a 1½ inch water seal. The discharge from any fixture must not pass through more than one trap before reaching the house drain.

OPEN PLUMBING.

SEC. 14. All plumbing fixtures shall be installed as open plumbing. Every water closet, or group of water closets, within a building shall be supplied from a separate tank or cistern, and no flush for same shall be less than one and one-quarter inch flush pipe.

CONTINUOUS STACKS.

SEC. 15. Branches of waste pipe of twenty feet or more in length shall be extended full size up to and through roof or return to main stack above the highest fixture. Branches of soil pipes of fifteen feet or more in length shall be extended full size up to and through roof or returned to the main stacks above the highest fixtures.

JOINTS.

SEC. 16. (a) All joints in cast iron pipe must be made with picked oakum and soft pig lead, the oakum to be well packed and then at least twelve ounces of molten soft lead to each inch in diameter of pipe, poured into hub of pipe and joint caulked until air and water tight.

(b) All joints in galvanized iron pipe must be screw joints and must be screwed into fittings at least three-quarters of an inch, and must be made air and water-tight.

(c) All joints on lead pipe or between lead and brass pipe must be plumber's wiped joints; sweat or bolted joints will not be permitted.

FERRULES AND SOLDER NIPPLES.

SEC. 17. All connections between lead and cast iron pipe, or lead and galvanized iron pipe, must be made with extra heavy brass ferrules or solder nipples, wiped into a lead pipe, caulked or screwed into pipe connecting therewith as the case may be.

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LEAD BENDS.

SEC. 18. Lead bends must be used on all closets above first story, in system of cast iron drainage; and in "roughing in," for traps to be installed on "finish," leads bends must be used at foot or revent drops.

FLASHINGS.

SEC. 19. All pipes or stacks passing through roof must be flashed with sheet lead of 2½ pounds per square foot, or 10-oz. copper.

SUPPORTS, HANGERS, ETC.

SEC. 20. All pipes must be supported by hangers or supports as follows:

Horizontal cast iron pipe must be supported every five feet by piers built of brick or concrete, or suspended from joints or beams, with hangers made of 1-8x1-inch wrought iron, horizontal galvanized pipe to be supported every ten feet by pier of hangers made of 1-8x1-inch wrought iron, and all horizontal lead pipe of more than two feet in length must be supported the entire length with bridge of sufficient thickness to prevent sagging.

All stacks or vertical pipes to be tied or anchored at every second floor, and all lead "ends" to be properly braced or fastened to prevent damage to same during the construction of building in which they are installed.

PROHIBITED MATERIALS.

SEC. 21. Pan or long hopper closets, or closets having an unventilated space, or whose walls are not flushed at each discharge, shall not be used. No steam exhaust, sediment from boiler or drain tubes, from stop and waste cocks or rain water pipes, shall be connected to house drain. No bell traps shall be connected directly with sanitary sewer.

Combination lead bends and ferrules and combination ferrules shall not be used. Combination solder nipples shall not be used. Solder unions must not be used on concealed work, but may be used on open work where provided with lead gaskets. Earthenware closet bowls with vent horns must not be used. Double hubs on horizontal waste pipes are prohibited. Wooden wash trays and sinks are prohibited, and must be non-absorbent material. No slip joints shall be made on lead pipe. No fixtures shall be installed without water connections.

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No sanitary tees shall be used as a waste on soil fitting or any horizontal pipe, unless side opening is smaller than main body of fitting. No aqueduct lead shall be used for any purpose in connection with plumbing work.

POWER OF INSPECTOR.

SEC. 22. The Inspector will have the power to condemn any work heretofore or hereafter installed when in his opinion such work is unsanitary and dangerous to the health of the community in which any of said work may exist.

TEST INSPECTION.

SEC. 23. There will be two tests on all work installed in any building. When all "roughing in" is completed, all waste and vent openings must be sealed with solder or plugs and entire system filled with water and made air and water-tight, and same must be inspected by Plumbing Inspector. Inspector shall make final inspection when all fixtures set.

The Inspector must also inspect all sewers or any and all connections made with City mains and branches of said sewer, or connections must not be refilled until said sewers or connections have been approved by Plumbing Inspector.

After the completion of the work and when the fixtures are installed, a peppermint test shall be made of the system, including all vents and revents, in the presence of the Plumbing Inspector and as directed by him. Five fluid ounces of oil or peppermint for each line up to five stories and basement in height, and for each additional five stories, or fraction thereof, one additional ounce of peppermint shall be provided for each line.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

SEC. 24. When the plumbing in a building is completed, the plumber, or his representative, shall secure for the owner of such building, from the Plumbing Inspector, a Certificate of Inspection, signed by Inspector, certifying that said work has been tested as provided by law.

SEC. 25. That all persons or firms carrying on a plumbing business within the City of Dallas, under the terms of this ordinance, before they shall do any work upon a sanitary sewer, or make any connection with same, or before they shall do any work upon any of the pipes or con-

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nections of the Waterworks of the City of Dallas, they shall execute and deliver to the City of Dallas a bond in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, payable to the City of Dallas, at Dallas County, Texas, with two or more good and sufficient sureties thereon, one of whom shall be an approved surety company.

That said bond shall be conditioned that all work done upon any sanitary sewer, or any connection thereof, and all work done upon any of the mains, pipes, or connections of the City Waterworks, shall be done in a good and workmanlike manner and in accordance with the ordinances, rules and regulations now in existence in the City of Dallas, or such rules and regulations as may be hereafter passed, and that the City of Dallas shall be fully indemnified and held whole and harmless from any and all cost, expense, or damage, real or asserted, on account of any injury done to any person or property in the prosecution of said work, or that may arise out of or be occasioned by the performance of said work.

Said bond shall run for a period of one year from the date of its approval by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas, and the same shall be annually renewed, at the expiration thereof, and no permit shall be issued to any plumber proposing to do any work until such bond has been first filed and approved by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas.

SEC. 26. That, upon the approval of the aforesaid bond by the Board of Commissioners, the firm or person desiring to engage in the plumbing business shall obtain from the Tax Collector of the City of Dallas a license, which license shall run for the period of one year from the date of its issuance, unless sooner revoked, and the same shall not be transferable. On the event of the dissolution of any company or partnership holding a plumber's license under this section the member retaining such license shall be required to renew the bond herein provided for in this section within thirty days after such dissolution.

That the names of each and every member of any firm or co-partnership obtaining a license shall be given to the Tax Collector, in order that such names may be inserted in the said license.

That the firm or person obtaining said license shall pay to the Tax Collector the sum of One Dollar for said license.

SEC. 27. That the sum of Fifty Cents for one fixture and Twenty-five Cents for each additional fixture shall be paid for fixtures proposed to be placed in the work described in the application for such permit under this or-

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dinance. That said sum shall be paid by the person to whom the permit is issued under the terms of this ordinance.

That by the term "fixture" as used herein is meant each water closet, sink, bath tub, basin, urinal, hydrant, wash-trays and every other thing commonly known as "fixtures" among plumbers, and each washstand or basin, or section of washstands or basin, shall be deemed a fixture and each water service shall be classed as a fixture.

SEC. 28. That all inspection fees provided for herein shall be paid to the Secretary of the Waterworks at the time the permit is issued by the Plumbing Inspector, as herein provided for.

SEC. 29. That any person violating any of the terms or provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine in any sum not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00), upon conviction in the Corporation Court. That, in addition to the said fine, the Court shall have the power, if it deem best, to declare forfeited any license granted to any plumber or plumbers under the provisions of this ordinance, and in such event no permit or license shall be thereafter granted to any such plumber or plumbers to do plumbing work in the city, unless expressly authorized to do so by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas.

SEC. 30. No person or persons, or corporation carrying on the plumbing business, shall allow his or her name to be used by any person, directly or indirectly, either to obtain a permit or permits, or to do any work under his or her bonds.

SEC. 31. That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage, as in the Charter in such cases made and provided, and shall repeal all laws directly in conflict with same shall be construed as cumulative of and in addition to the terms and provisions of this ordinance; and provided further, that the provisions of this ordinance relating to the giving of the plumber's bond, provided for herein, shall not be effective against any person or persons engaged in the plumbing business and who have already executed a bond under the old ordinances to the City until the first day of January, 1909, at which time all old bonds executed to the City under the former ordinances by persons engaged in the plumbing business shall cease and new bonds shall be thereafter executed by such persons; provided, however, that should any liability arise under the

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terms of any of said old bonds, on account of a violation of the same, that any such bond so violated shall remain in full force and effect until full satisfaction has been had under such bond; and provided further, that the terms of this ordinance shall not be construed to operate against or upon any plumbing contract or contracts which may have been entered into under the old ordinances, and are incomplete at the time of the taking effect of this ordinance.

Approved as to form.

Passed November 20, 1908.

Correctly enrolled Nov. 30, 1908.

JAS. J. COLLINS,
City Attorney.

JAS. J. COLLINS,
City Attorney.

HARRY L. SEAY,
For Board of Commissioners.

Approved November 30, 1908.

S. J. HAY, Mayor.

Attest: J. B. WINSLETT,
City Secretary.

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An Ordinance Regulating the Installation of Gas Piping within the City of Dallas.

Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas:

SECTION 1. That the Plumbing Inspector, or his assistants, be, and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to regulate, determine and have general supervision over all gas piping now or hereafter placed, in or in any manner directly attached to any building in the City of Dallas.

SEC. 2. That said Plumbing Inspector or assistants shall be subject to the order and direction of the Board of Commissioners, and be under the special supervision of the Waterworks and Sewerage Commissioner and are hereby vested with full authority to enter any building or premises at any time in the discharge of their duties, and to pass upon and decide any question arising under the provisions of this ordinance, relative to the manner of construction or materials and devices to be used in the erection, alteration or repair of gas piping.

The following specifications and city ordinance requirements shall be observed in order to secure the gas company's granting of certificates:

Under this ordinance the gas company will refuse to set a meter until work is satisfactory.

SEC. 3. The size of the pipe shall not be less than called for in the following tables:

SEC. 3-a. or gas lighting.

Size of Pipe.	Greatest Length Allowed.	Number of Burners.
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	15-feet	1 burner
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	10-feet	4 burners
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	25-feet	6 burners
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	40-feet	15 burners
1 -inch	70-feet	35 burners
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	100-feet	60 burners
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	150-feet	100 burners
2 -inch	200-feet	200 burners

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SEC. 3-b. For gas ranges.

$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	40-feet
1 -inch	70-feet

SEC. 3-c. For automatic water heaters.

Heater No.	Size.	Greatest Length Allowed.
3	1 -inch	70
4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	100
6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	100
8	2 -inch	125

SEC. 3-d. For instantaneous water heaters.

$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	40-feet
1 -inch	70-feet
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	100-feet

SEC. 3-e. For fires, small heaters, etc.

Size of Pipe.	Greatest Length Allowed	Greatest Number of Fires.
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	10-feet	1
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	30-feet	1
1 -inch	100-feet	1
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	350-feet	1
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	20-feet	2
1 -inch	60-feet	3
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	120-feet	3
1 -inch	20-feet	4
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	90-feet	4
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	70-feet	5
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	125-feet	5
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	40-feet	6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	90-feet	6
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	30-feet	7
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	75-feet	7
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	50-feet	8
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	50-feet	8
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	40-feet	9
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	30-feet	10

SEC. 3-f. For gas engines. Schedules of pipe sizes for use connecting lengths of run to meter.

Length of Pipe	50-ft.	100-ft.	150-ft.	225-ft.
5 hp.	1 -in.	1 -in.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.
10 hp.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
15 hp.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.	2 -in.	2 -in.	2 -in.
20 hp.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	2 -in.	2 -in.	2 -in.
30 hp.	2 -in.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	3 -in.
50 hp.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	3 -in.	3 -in.

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SEC. 3-g. For hot air furnaces, boilers, etc., using burners having two or three air mixers, 1 1/4-inch pipe.

SEC. 3h. The same with four or five mixers, 1 1/2-inch pipe; for larger installations, confer with Gas company regarding size pipe.

SEC. 3-i. Air mixers must not be placed in air-tight ash boxes, but where a free flow of air can reach them at all times.

SEC. 3-j. No house riser shall be less than 3/4-inches.

SEC. 3-k. No house pipe shall be less than 3/4-inches.

SEC. 3-l. No branching for cooking stoves shall be less than 3/4-inch pipe.

SEC. 3-m. Use as few elbows as possible; elbows not absolutely necessary will be condemned. When impossible to get through an obstruction, such as beam, offset the pipe, rather than use elbows.

SEC. 4-a. For all large buildings the plans should be taken up directly with the Gas company before installing. All piping for fixtures with a great number of burners on them will have to be made larger accordingly.

SEC. 4-b. Gas is never to be supplied from a smaller pipe to a larger one.

SEC. 4-c. Pipe must be free from obstructions.

SEC. 4-d. White lead or other joining material should be used sparingly so as not to clog the pipe.

SEC. 4-e. The riser must be extended to a point within 18 inches of the proposed location of the meter, and to right of same.

SEC. 4-f. In piping new houses, the Gas company will decide where the gas meter should be located, and the fitter shall extend the riser to terminate within 18 inches of the point.

SEC. 5-a. Meters should not be located under stoops, sidewalks or show windows, near furnaces or ovens; locked in compartments, or placed in any other position where they will be inaccessible or liable to injury. Under no condition will a fitter, plumber or other party disconnect any meter, connect to or disturb piping before the meter.

SEC. 5-b. When, to accommodate different tenants, one

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or more meters are desired in a given building, the company will set as many meters as there are separate consumers, connecting the meters to one service pipe, provided that the risers, or pipes leading to these different tenants are extended to within 18 inches of the proposed location of the meters which are to be set in the same location.

SEC. 5-c. Risers should not be scattered, but should drop together in alignment to the room where meters are set. They should be kept at least three inches apart, and should not extend less than 20 inches from the floor.

SEC. 5-d. No elbow should be put on the bottom of any riser or rising service, but the bottom of all risers should have a "T."

SEC. 6-a. Union and valves must not be used in concealed work, use long threads, if necessary.

SEC. 6-b. Long runs of horizontal pipe should be firmly supported at short intervals by metal fasteners to prevent sagging.

SEC. 6-c. All branch outlet pipes should be taken from the sides or tops of running lines, never from below.

SEC. 6-d. Bracket poles should be run from below when practicable. Drop extensions must be supported with at least three supports, one under pipe at drop, one across drop between cap and ell or bend, and one half-way between drop and main supply pipe. All supports are to be 3"x1" or larger lumber. Two supports must be used for all bracket extensions, one directly under riser ell and one half way between ell and main supply pipe.

SEC. 6-e. House pipes should be so run and covered as to be readily accessible. In concealed work only galvanized fittings will be used. No cast iron fittings smaller than 3 inches are to be used.

SEC. 7. When the plumber or fitter has completed the system of piping, and has all full drop and bracket extensions firmly and permanently fastened he should test the piping, and if found tight file a written application for test with the Dallas Gas Company, and make an appointment with the Gas Company's inspector, who will call and inspect the piping and witness the test. If the pipes are found tight and the sizes in accordance with the City Ordinance, the following certificate will be issued:

"This is to certify that the inspector of the Dallas Gas

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Company has inspected the piping at No. _____, _____ St., and has found it to be gas tight, and of sizes in accordance with the City Ordinance. As an injury may occur to the piping subsequent to the inspection, its future soundness is not guaranteed against any subsequent injury not due to carelessness of gas company.

“THE DALLAS GAS COMPANY,
“By _____
“Inspector.”

During the inspection, the plumber or his representative shall be present. If the house pipes are not tight when the inspector calls it will be necessary for him to make an extra trip. That should the said plumber or fitter unnecessarily require the gas inspector to make additional calls after the second, the said gas inspector may charge One Dollar (\$1.00) for each call, provided that in case of dispute or disagreement between the Gas Inspector and Plumber or Fitter, concerning said charge, the same shall be left for settlement to the Plumbing Inspector, provided such dispute or disagreement is referred to the Plumbing Inspector within a reasonable time, which time shall never exceed ten days from the date of the inspection under which the said charge arises.

SEC. 7-a. The piping must be tight under a pressure of ten inches of mercury column. This test will be made before the fixtures are hung and before the piping is closed in. The use of gas fitters cement for repairing leaks is strictly prohibited.

SEC. 7-b. Any additional piping of outlets put on after this certificate is granted must be reported for inspection and test.

SEC. 7-c. No gas fitter, plumber or other person doing work in said house shall conceal any of said gas piping necessary to be inspected until certificate of inspection is issued and inspection card attached to said piping.

SEC. 7-d. The Gas Company Inspector shall respond promptly to all demands made for inspection, and shall inspect work within twelve working hours after written request has been filed with the company to do so. In case said Gas Company Inspector shall fail or refuse to make such inspection within the time specified, the gas fitter or plumber doing said gas pipe work shall call upon the City Plumbing Inspector to make such gas piping inspection, and it shall be the duty of the City Plumbing In-

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spector to immediately forthwith make such inspection and issue the certificate for same, and in such case the Gas Company shall be liable to a penalty of Twenty-Five Dollars for its failure or refusal to make said inspection.

SEC. 8. All cases of disagreement between plumber or fitter doing work and the inspector shall be referred to the Plumbing Inspector, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 9. No rubber hose connections or fittings arranged for rubber hose connections for gas heaters or similar appliances will be allowed.

SEC. 10. To avoid trouble, architects and builders are requested to allow no bill for gas fittings unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection from the Gas Company.

SEC. 11. Any gas piping not covered by this ordinance must be approved by the City Plumbing Inspector.

SEC. 12. Before doing any gas fitting the person, firm or corporation doing same shall execute and deliver to the City of Dallas a good and sufficient bond, having thereon two or more sureties to be approved by the Commission of Finance and Revenues of the City of Dallas in the sum of One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all work entered upon or contracted for, in strict accordance and compliance with the terms, requirements and provisions of this ordinance and such future ordinances of the City of Dallas as may be hereafter passed. Such bond shall run for a period of one year from the date of its execution, and the same shall be renewed at the end of each year before further work is undertaken.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall fail to comply with any of its requirements shall be subject to a fine in any sum not more than two hundred (\$200.00) dollars, and each and every day's continuance of any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute and be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 14. The fact that improper and unsuitable gas piping already constructed and being constructed and maintained daily makes it impossible for good gas service to be given and the gas consumer is thereby subject to loss in having the defect corrected, and the fact that great danger to the health, lives and safety of the public is

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likely to exist from escaping gas, creates an emergency and urgency in behalf of the public health and safety that this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage by the Board of Commissioners and approval by Mayor, and it is accordingly so ordained, that this ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage by Board of Commissioners and approval by the Mayor.

Approved as to form:

JAMES J. COLLINS,
City Attorney

Passed April 26th, 1910. Correctly enrolled May 14, 1910.

JAMES J. COLLINS,
City Attorney -
WILLIAM DORAN,

For Board of Commissioners -
Approved May 14th, 1910.

S. J. HAY, Mayor.

Attest: **J. B. WINSLETT,**
City Secretary.

CRISMAN & NESBIT, CONTRACTORS
309 Juanita Building

LAWS RELATING TO ELECTRICAL WORK CITY OF DALLAS

AN ORDINANCE.

**Regulating the Installation, Operation and Maintenance
of Electric Wires, Apparatus and Plants within the
City of Dallas.**

Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the
City of Dallas:

SECTION 1. That the City Electrician and his assistants, be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to regulate, determine and have general supervision over all electrical apparatus and machinery, and the stringing, placing and attaching of electric light and power, telephone, telegraph and all other electric wires of any other nature whatsoever, now or hereafter placed, in or in any manner directly attached to any building or any tent or similar structure, in the City of Dallas, and to inspect and reinspect all such electrical apparatus, machinery and wires which they consider to be of sufficient importance or hazard to require such inspection, so as to prevent fires, accidents or injuries to persons or property, and to cause all such electrical apparatus, machinery and wires to be so constructed, placed, supported and guarded as not to cause fire or accident or endanger life or property; and any and all such electrical apparatus, machinery and wires now existing or hereafter constructed and placed shall be subject to such inspection and supervision.

SEC. 2. That said City Electrician and assistant shall be subject to the order and direction of the Board of Commissioners and be under the special supervision of the Commissioner of Street and Public Property, and are hereby vested with full authority to enter any building or premises and any manhole or subway at any time in the discharge of their duties, and to pass upon and decide any question arising under the provisions of this ordinance, relative to the manner of construction or materials and devices to be used in the erection, alteration or repair of any electrical apparatus, machinery, wires or material.

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PERMITS FOR ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.

SEC. 3. No individual, firm, or corporation shall enter upon the erection, construction, alteration or change of any electrical installation, work or wiring in the City of Dallas, until proper application has been made to and approved by the City Electrician; and when required by said City Electrician plans and specifications for the proposed work must be filed with him before the permit is granted and during the progress of said work. Provided, however, that no permits or applications for the same will be required for the installation of wires to operate electric bells, gas-lighting apparatus, house annunciators, burglar alarms, telephone, telegraph, district messenger, watch-clock, fire alarm, or other similar instruments.

When any wiring or apparatus shall be installed in such a manner that the same could be used for electric light or power purposes under the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be deemed that the said wiring or apparatus is to be used for such purpose, and permits shall be required and inspections made as provided for such.

SEC. 4. Before receiving the permit, the person, firm or corporation applying for the same shall execute and deliver to the City of Dallas a good and sufficient bond, having thereon two or more sureties to be approved by the Commissioner of Finance and Revenue of the City of Dallas in the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all work entered upon or contracted for, in strict accordance and compliance with the terms, requirements and provisions of this ordinance and such future ordinances of the City of Dallas as may be hereafter passed. Such bond shall run for a period of one year from the date of its execution, and the same shall be renewed at the end of each year before any new permit is issued or before any person is allowed to do or perform any of the electrical work herein provided for.

IN GENERAL.

SEC. 5. (a) In every electrical installation, all wires and attachments must be of at least such capacity as will safely maintain service with the full connected load.

(b) No electrical work or wiring for which a permit is issued or required shall be put to use or connected to service wires or any source of electrical energy until inspected and accepted by the City Electrician or assistants.

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(c) And when such electrical work or wiring is found to have been installed without a proper permit or not in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, the City Electrician and assistants are hereby authorized and empowered to remove the fuses, cut the wires or otherwise render the system inoperative until such permit has been secured from the said City Electrician, and the work or wiring re-inspected and approved by him.

(d) Applications for inspections shall be filed with the said City Electrician and recorded in a book kept in his office for that purpose.

(e) Before any electrical work or wiring, done under permits hereafter granted, shall be approved or any certificate of acceptance of the same be granted, the said electric work or wiring must be complete; and in the case of electric wiring must, in addition to the other provisions of this ordinance, comply with the following requirements:

All necessary branch and feeder wires, meter loops, cut-outs, cut-out cabinets, switches and other materials and devices must be furnished at the time of installation and must be installed under the direction of the City Electrician, that the installation may be complete and ready for connection with the service.

(f) Provided, however, that while the work of installing, constructing, altering or repairing any electric wiring, or system of electric wiring, in any building is in progress, the City Electrician may, in his discretion, issue to the owner, contractor or other person desiring to use an electric current in said building temporarily, a temporary permit for such use of such electric current, which permit shall expire when the electrical apparatus or wiring, or system of wiring, for such building, shall have been fully installed, constructed, altered or repaired, and approved by said City Electrician.

**WIRES NOT TO BE CONCEALED BEFORE
INSPECTION.**

SEC. 6. No so-called concealed wiring for which a permit is issued or required shall be lathed over or in any manner concealed from sight until inspected and accepted by the City Electrician.

Any person having charge of the construction, alteration or repair of any building, or any other person, who covers or conceals or causes to be so covered or concealed,

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any wiring for which a permit has been issued or required, before the said wiring has been inspected and approved, without having officially notified the City Electrician at least twenty-four (24) hours previously, shall be subject to the penalty provided in Section 47 for violation of this ordinance.

**PENALTY FOR CUTTING OR DISTURBING
ELECTRIC WIRES, ETC.**

SEC. 7. Any person, except the duly authorized City Electrician and assistants, who shall cut, disturb, alter or change, or cause to be cut, disturbed, altered or changed, any electric wire, cut-out- fuse, apparatus, machinery or material in such a manner as to render the same inoperative, defective or not in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to the penalty provided in Section 47 for violation of this ordinance.

DEFECTIVE APPARATUS AND MATERIAL.

SEC. 8. Any and all dynamos, motors, wires or other machinery, apparatus or material used for electrical purpose, which may at any time become so defective as to be likely, in the opinion of the City Electrician to cause fires or accidents or to endanger persons or property, shall be condemned by the said City Electrician, and when, in his opinion, it is deemed necessary, in order to prevent such accident or danger, said City Electrician is hereby authorized to disconnect such wires or apparatus, or to cause the same to be disconnected, from service, and upon such condemnation the person or persons owning or using the same shall immediately cause the same to be put in safe condition.

In case any person or persons owning or using any electric wires, dynamos, motors or other electrical apparatus or material of any other nature whatsoever, which have been condemned by the City Electrician, shall fail to have the same put in safe condition and accepted by the said City Electrician within forty-eight (48) hours after the same have been condemned or within such other reasonable length of time as shall be prescribed by the said City Electrician, then it shall be the duty of said City Electrician to remove the fuses, cut the wires or by other means completely disconnect, or cause to be disconnected, the condemned wires, apparatus or material from the sources of electrical energy.

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And when any electric wires, dynamos, motors or electrical apparatus or material of any nature whatsoever have been in any manner disconnected and rendered inoperative by the City Electrician, as set forth in the foregoing provisions, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to in any manner reconnect the same or cause the same to be reconnected, to any source of electrical energy, or to use the same as a part of any electrical system, until they have been put in safe condition and a certificate of acceptance has been issued by the City Electrician.

SEC. 9. All materials and devices used for electrical purposes, under the provisions of this ordinance, must be approved by the City Electrician.

FIRE LIMITS.

SEC. 10. The term "Fire Limits," as referred to in the several provisions of this ordinance relating to electrical work within the Fire Limits of the City of Dallas, shall be taken to mean and include the district contained within the Fire Limits as they exist at the time of the installation or performance of such electrical work.

ARC LAMPS.

SEC. 11. (See also Section 29-I.)

(a) Series arc lamps on high tension circuits will not be permitted within buildings.

(b) Must have a fusible cut-out and switch for each lamp or each series of lamps.

The branch conductors should have a carrying capacity of fifty (50) per cent, in excess of the normal current required by the lamp, to provide for heavy current required when lamp is started, or when carbons become stuck without overfusing the wires.

It is required that no wires smaller than No. 12 B. and S. gauge be used for all arc lamps, and with "flaming arc" lamps at least No. 12 B. and S. gauge will be required.

(c) Must only be furnished with such resistances or regulators as are enclosed in non-combustible material, such resistance being treated as sources of heat. Incandescent lamps must not be used for this purpose.

(d) Outside arc lamps must be suspended at least eight (8) feet above sidewalks. Inside arc lamps must be placed out of reach or suitably protected.

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(e) Lamps, when arranged to be raised or lowered either for carboning or other purposes, shall be connected up with stranded conductors from the last point of support to the lamp, when such conductor is larger than No. 12 B. and S. gauge.

(f) Economy and compensator coils for arc lamps must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating supports, such as glass or porcelain, allowing an air space of at least one (1) inch between frame and support, and must in general be treated as sources of heat.

ARMORED CABLES.

SEC. 12. (a) Must be continuous from outlet to outlet or to junction boxes, and the armor of the cable must properly enter and be secured to all fittings, and the entire system must be mechanically secured in position.

(b) In case of underground service connections and main runs, this involves running such armored cable continuously into the main cut-out cabinet or gutter surrounding the panel board, as the case may be.

(c) Must be equipped at every outlet with an approved outlet box or plate, as required in conduit work.

(d) Outlet plates must be used where it is practicable to install outlet boxes.

(e) The outlet box or plate shall be so installed that it will be flush with the finished surface, and if this surface is broken it shall be repaired so that it will not show any gaps or open spaces around the edge of the outlet box or plate.

(f) Must be installed as required for iron conduit systems.

(g) Must have metal armor of the cable permanently and effectively grounded.

(h) When installed in so-called fireproof buildings, if concealed, or where it is exposed to the weather, or in damp places such as breweries, stables, etc., the cable must have a lead covering at least one thirty-second (1-32) inch in thickness, placed between the outer braid of the conductors and the steel armor.

(i) Where entering junction boxes, and all other outlets, etc., must be provided with approved terminal fittings which will protect the insulation of the conductors from abrasion, unless such junction or outlet boxes are specially designed and approved for use with the cable.

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(j) Junction boxes must always be installed in such a manner as to be accessible.

BATTERIES, STORAGE AND PRIMARY.

SEC. 13. (a) When current for light and power is taken from primary or secondary batteries, the same general regulations must be observed as apply to similar apparatus fed from dynamo generators developing the same difference of potential.

(b) Storage battery rooms must be thoroughly ventilated.

(c) Special attention is directed to the rules for wiring in rooms where acid fumes exist. (See Section 43n and o.)

(d) All secondary batteries must be mounted on non-absorptive, non-combustible insulators, such as glass or thoroughly vitrified and glazed porcelain.

(e) The use of any metal liable to corrosion must be avoided in cell connections of storage batteries.

BUSHINGS.

SEC. 14. (a) Approved bushings will be required in all places where wires pass through obstructions.

(b) In ordinary construction, with knob and tube work, porcelain tubes will be accepted for protecting wires through walls, etc., if of sufficient length to pass through and extend at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch beyond the obstruction.

(c) Through particularly thick walls the plain iron pipe may be used as protection, provided that porcelain tubes be inserted from each end and of sufficient length to meet with the pipe.

(d) In perfectly dry places, non-metallic, flexible tubing may be used as a substitute for the porcelain tubes when incased in iron pipe; in which case the tubing must extend continuously from the last porcelain support on one side to the first porcelain support beyond.

(e) Short sections of iron conduit with approved insulating terminal fittings may also be employed for protection through obstructions if grounded in approved manner. Permission to omit such grounding must be secured in each case from the City Electrician.

(f) Non-metallic flexible tubing must be used in knob and tube construction for outlets, as provided in Section 43z.

CABINETS.

SEC. 15. (a) Cabinets must in all cases be constructed to insure ample strength and rigidity.

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The hard usage to which cabinets are often subjected, especially during process of installation, makes it necessary so to construct them that they would be strong enough to keep their shape, thus permitting doors to close tightly and making possible the proper installation of wiring and conduit.

(b) Must be deep enough to permit closing of doors when switches are open. This shall not be interpreted to require cabinets deep enough to permit the closing of doors when the blades of knife switches are opened no more than 90 degrees.

(c) Metal lined or glass paneled doors of cabinets a space of at least one-half inch must be provided between the door or other parts of any cabinets and inclosed fuse or any live metal part.

For use in the theatres, however, a 6-inch spacing must be provided between any fuse and the front door of enclosing cabinet.

(d) MATERIAL—May be either of cast or sheet metal, wood or an approved composition.

All metal used in the construction of cabinets, including linings, if any, must be thoroughly painted or otherwise treated to prevent corrosion.

(e) WOODEN CABINETS—Wood must be well seasoned and at least three-fourths of an inch thick and be thoroughly filled and painted and must be lined with a non-combustible material.

(f) LININGS—Except for metal conduit systems or when armored cable is used, linings shall be of stiff asbestos board of approved make, not less than one-eighth inch thick, firmly secured by shellac or tacks.

In all cabinets, linings of slate, marble or approved composition must be at least one-fourth inch in thickness and firmly secured in place, and when metal is used for lining it must be at least .0625 inch thick. (No. 16 U. S. gauge). On metal conduit system or when armored cable is used metal linings must overlap so as to provide suitable bondings for the ground connections.

(g) COMPOSITION CABINETS—Only approved material should be used, and in no case less than three-fourths inch in thickness. Cabinets of this type must not be used with metal conduit or armored cable system.

(h) METAL CABINETS—If metal is cast, a thickness of at least one-eighth inch must be provided. Sheet metal must not be less than 0.0625 inch in thickness. (No. 16 U. S. gauge), and must be in every case of sufficient thickness or so reinforced as to comply with Section "Design." In cabinets having an area of more than 800 square inches for any surface or having a single dimension greater than 4 feet, sheet metal must be at least 78 inches thick.

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(i) **DOORS**—Must close against a rabbet or have flanges over edges so as to make cabinets dust tight. Hinges must be of strong and durable design, a strong spring catch must be provided so as to keep the doors closed, and if desired a lock may be used in addition to the catch. Doors must be self-closing.

When the doors have glass panels the glass must be at least one-eighth inch thick (commercial thickness), and must not have a greater area than 450 square inches unless plate glass at least one-fourth inch in thickness is used.

(j) **BUSHINGS**—Where entering cabinets wires must be protected by bushings which fit tightly the holes in the box and are well secured in place. The wires should completely fill the holes in the bushings so as to keep out the dust, tape being used to build up the wires if necessary. On concealed knob and tube work approved flexible tubing will be accepted providing it extend from the last porcelain support into the cabinet.

CAR HOUSES.

SEC. 16. (a) The trolley wires must be securely supported on insulating hangers.

(b) The trolley hangers must be placed at such distance apart that, in case of a break in the trolley wire, contact with the floor can not be made.

(c) Must have an emergency cut-out switch, located at proper place outside of the building, so that all the trolley wires in the building may be cut out at one point, and the line insulators must be installed so that when the emergency switch is open the trolley wire will be dead at all points within one hundred (100) feet of the building. The current must be cut out of the building when not needed for use in the building. This may be done by the emergency switch, or, if preferred, a second switch may be used that will cut out all current from the building, but which need not cut out the trolley wire outside as would be the case with emergency switch.

(d) All lamps and stationary motors must be installed in such a way that one main switch may control the whole of each installation, lighting and power, independently of the main cut-out switch called for in paragraph (c).

(e) When current for lighting and stationary motors is from a grounded trolley circuit, the following special rules apply:

1. Cut-outs must be placed between the non-grounded side and the lights or motors they are to protect. No set or group of incandescent lamps requiring over two thousand (2000) watts must be dependent upon one cut-out.

2. Switches must be placed between the non-grounded side and the lights or motors they are to protect.

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3. Must have all rails bonded at each joint with a conductor having a carrying capacity at least equivalent to No. 00 B. and S. gauge annealed copper wire and all rails must be connected to the outside ground return circuit by a copper wire not less than No. 00 B. and S. gauge, or by equivalent bonding through the track.

All lighting and stationary motor circuits must be thoroughly and permanently connected to the rails or to the wire leading to the outside ground return circuit.

(f) All pendant cords and portable conductors will be considered as subject to hard usage. (See Section 22h.)

(g) Must, except as provided in paragraph (e), have all wiring and apparatus installed in accordance with the rules for constant potential systems.

(h) Must not have any system of feeder distribution centering in the building.

(i) Cars must not be left with the trolley in electrical connection with the trolley wire.

(j) Lighting and power from railway wires must not be permitted under any pretense, in the same circuit with trolley wires with a ground return, except in electrical railway cars, electric car houses and their power stations; nor shall the same dynamo be used for both purposes.

CARRYING CAPACITY OF WIRES.

SEC. 17. (a) The following table showing the allowable carrying capacity of copper wires and cables of ninety-eight (98) per cent, conductivity, according to the standard adopted by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, must be followed in placing interior conductors.

B. & S. G.	Amperes	Circular Mils.
18	3	1,624
16	6	2,583
14	12	4,107
12	17	6,530
10	24	10,380
8	33	16,510
6	46	26,250
5	54	33,100
4	65	41,740
3	76	52,630
2	90	66,370
1	107	83,690
0	127	105,500
00	150	133,100
000	177	167,800
0000	210	211,600

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MUNICIPAL PAVING CO. 308 Slaughter Bldg.

Circular Mils.	* Amperes.	Circular Mils.	
200,000	200	1,200,000	730
300,000	270	1,300,000	770
400,000	330	1,400,000	810
500,000	390	1,500,000	850
600,000	450	1,600,000	890
700,000	500	1,700,000	930
800,000	550	1,800,000	970
900,000	600	1,900,000	1,010
1,000,000	650	2,000,000	1,050
1,100,000	690		

(b) For insulated aluminum wire the safe carrying capacity is eighty-four (84) per cent of that given in the above table.

(c) The question of drop is not taken into consideration in the above table.

(d) The carrying capacity of Nos. 16 and 18 B. and S. gauge wire is given, but no smaller than No. 14 is to be used, except as allowed for cords and fixtures.

DECORATIVE LIGHTING SYSTEMS.

SEC. 18. Special permission may be given in writing by the City Electrician for the temporary installation of approved systems of decorative lighting, provided the difference of potential between the wires of any circuit shall not be over one hundred and fifty (150) volts, and also provided that no group of lamps requiring more than one thousand, three hundred and twenty (1,320) watts shall be dependent on one cut out.

ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTING.

SEC. 19. Electric gas lighting must not be used on the same fixtures with the electric light.

ELECTRIC HEATING DEVICES.

SEC. 20. (a) It is often desirable to connect in multiple with the heaters, and between the heaters and the switch controlling the same, and incandescent lamps of low candle power, as it shows at a glance whether or not the switch is open, and tends to prevent its being left closed through oversight. The Electrical Inspectors may require the provision to be carried out if they deem it necessary.

(b) Must be protected by a cut out and controlled by indicating switches.

Switches must be double pole, except when the device controlled does not require more than six hundred and sixty (660) watts of energy.

(c) Must never be concealed, but must at all times be plain sight.

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(d) Special permission may be given in writing by the City Electrician for departure from this rule in certain cases.

(e) Flexible conductors for smoothing irons and sad irons and for all devices requiring over two hundred and fifty (250) watts must have approved asbestos covering.

(f) For portable heating devices the flexible conductors must be connected to an approved plug device, so arranged that the plug will pull out and open the circuit in case an abnormal strain is put on the flexible conductor. This device must be stationary, or it may be placed in the cord itself. The cable or cord must be attached to the heating apparatus in such manner that it will be protected from kinking, chafing, or like injury at or near the point of connection.

(g) Smoothing irons, sad irons and other heating appliances that are intended to be applied to inflammable articles, such as clothing, must conform to the above rules so far as they apply. They must also be provided with an approved stand, on which they should be placed when not in use.

(h) An approved automatic attachment which will cut off the current when the iron is not on the stand or in actual use is desirable. The Electrical Inspectors may require this provision to be carried out if they deem it advisable.

(i) Stationary electric heating apparatus, such as radiators, ranges, plate warmers, etc., must be placed in a safe location, isolated from inflammable materials, and be treated as sources of heat.

(j) Devices of this description will often require a suitable heat-resisting material, placed between the device and its surroundings. Such protection may best be secured by installing two or more plates of tin or sheet metal with a 1-inch airspace between, or by alternate layers of sheet steel and asbestos with a similar air space.

(k) Must each be provided with name plate, giving the maker's name and the normal capacity in volts and amperes.

FIXTURES.

SEC. 21. (a) Must when supported from the gas piping or any grounded metal work of a building be insulated from such piping or metal work by means of approved insulating joints placed as close as possible to the ceiling or walls.

(b) Gas outlet pipes must be protected above the insulating joint by approved insulating tubes, and where outlet tubes are used they must be of sufficient length to extend below the insulating joint, and must be so secured that they will not be pushed back when the canopy is in place.

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(c) Where canopies are placed against plaster walls or ceilings in fireproof buildings, or against metal walls or ceilings, or plaster walls or ceilings on metallic lathing in any class of buildings, it is recommended, and may be required that they be thoroughly and permanently insulated from such walls or ceilings.

(d) Must have all burs or fins removed before the conductors are drawn into the fixture.

(e) Must be tested for "contacts" between conductors and fixtures for "short circuits" and for ground connections before it is connected to its supply conductors.

(f) All fixture arms made of tubing smaller than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch outside diameter, also the arm of all one-light brackets must be secured after they are screwed into position by use of a set-screw properly placed, or by soldering or cementing or some equally good method to prevent the arms from becoming unscrewed. Arms must not be made of tubing lighter than No. 18. Brown and Sharpe gauge, and must have at screw joints no less than five (5) threads all engaging. This rule does not apply to fixtures or brackets with cast or heavy arms.

(g) Fixtures constructed of wood or other inflammable material will not be approved, unless the wiring of same be entirely confined within metallic enclosure, as provided for metallic fixtures.

(h) Must have an approved rubber insulating covering not less than one-thirty-second (1-32) of an inch in thickness and of a size not less than No. 18 B. and S. gauge; except that in arms of fixtures not exceeding twenty-four (24) inches in length and used to support not more than (1) 16-candle power lamp, or its equivalent, which are so constructed as to render impracticable the use of a wire one-thirty-second (1-32) of an inch in thickness of rubber insulation, a thickness of one-sixty-fourth (1-64) of an inch will be permitted.

(i) And except in wiring certain designs of show-case fixtures, ceiling bulls-eyes and similar appliances in which the wiring is exposed to temperatures in excess of one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit, from the heat of the lamps, slow-burning wire may be used. All such forms of fixtures must be submitted to the City Electrician for examination, test and approval before being introduced for use.

(j) Supply conductors and especially the splices to fixture wires, must be kept clear of the grounded parts of gas pipes, and, where shells or outlet boxes are used, they must be made sufficiently large to allow the fulfillment of this requirement.

(k) Must, when fixtures are wired outside, be so secured as not to be cut or braided by the pressure of the fastenings on motion of the fixture.

(l) Under no circumstances must there be a difference of potential of more than three hundred (300) volts between wires contained in or attached to the same fixture.

(m) In basements, cellars and the like, porcelain *ts* must be used as provided in Section 37d.

38.1.1. The electrical code shall be the minimum standard for the installation of electrical equipment and wiring in buildings and structures. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to see that the code is followed. The code shall be enforced by the local authority.

38.1.2. The code shall apply to all electrical work done in buildings and structures, whether new or existing. It shall also apply to the alteration and repair of electrical equipment and wiring. The code shall be enforced by the local authority.

38.1.3. The code shall be enforced by the local authority. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to see that the code is followed. The code shall be enforced by the local authority.

38.1.4. The code shall be enforced by the local authority. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to see that the code is followed. The code shall be enforced by the local authority.

(h) When the lamp is moved, the wiring shall be moved about with it. The wiring shall be accepted and approved. (See Section 39.)

(i) Special provisions for the installation of heating devices will be required. (See Sections 39 and 37b.)

FUSES.

SEC. 23. (a) All fuses must be enclosed in approved cut-out cabinets or fireproof mail boxes. (See Section 39.) Provided, however, that enclosed fuses may be used on switchboards which are properly located, as provided under regulations for switchboards. (See Section 39.)

(b) All fuses and fuse blocks must be so placed that sufficient spacing will be allowed as provided under Section 38.

(c) Feeders must be placed in conduit. Main line feeders and cut-outs may be placed in any desirable portion of building.

(d) For three-wire (not three phase) systems, the third wire in the neutral wire may be omitted, provided the neutral wire is of at least equal capacity to the larger of the other two.

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wires, and is properly grounded; provided, however, that when a group of buildings are fed from a central distributing point located in one of the buildings, the sub-feeders and branch circuits entering other buildings need not ordinarily be protected by entrance fuses.

(e) Must be placed at every point where a change is made in the size of wire, unless the cut-out in the large wire will protect the smaller.

(f) No main or branch fuse block of capacity less than twenty-five (25) amperes will be accepted.

(g) It is particularly important that fuses of not to exceed six (6) amperes for one hundred ten (110) volt systems, or three (3) amperes for two hundred twenty (220) volts systems, be used on branch circuits of six hundred sixty (660) watt capacity, as provided in paragraph (i).

(h) For separation distances see Section 28.

(i) Must be so placed that no set of incandescent lamps requiring more than six hundred sixty (660) watts, whether grouped on one fixture or on several fixtures, or pendants, will be dependent upon one cut-out. Special permission may be given in writing by the City Electrician for departure from this rule in the case of large chandeliers, stage borders and illuminated signs, etc.

(j) The above rule shall also apply to motors when more than one is dependent upon a single cut-out.

(k) All branches or "taps" from a three-wire Edison system must be run as two-wire circuits.

(l) It will be assumed that each and every lamp socket is provided for a lamp not smaller than 16-candle power carbon filament and twelve lamps to a circuit.

(m) The rated capacity of fuses must not exceed the allowable carrying capacity of the wire. Circuit breakers must not be set more than thirty (30) per cent, above the allowable carrying capacity of the wire, unless a fusible cut-out is also installed in the circuit.

GENERATORS.

SEC. 24. (a) Must be located in a dry place. Waterproof covers must be provided, which may be used in case of emergency.

(b) Must never be placed in a room where any hazardous process is carried on, nor in places where they would become exposed to inflammable gases or flyings of combustible materials.

(c) Must, when operating at a potential in excess of five hundred fifty (550) volts, have their base frames permanently and effectively grounded. Must, when operating at a potential of five hundred (500) volts or less, be thoroughly insulated from the ground wherever feasible. Wooden base frames used for this purpose, and wooden floors, which are depended upon for insulation here, for any reason, it is necessary to omit the base

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frames, must be kept filled to prevent absorption of moisture, and must be kept clean and dry. Where frame insulation is impracticable, the City Electrician may, in writing, permit its omission, in which case the frame must be permanently and effectively grounded.

The high potential machine should be surrounded by an insulated platform. This may be made of wood mounted on insulated supports, and so arranged that a man must always stand upon it in order to touch any part of the machine. In case of a machine having an insulated frame, if there is trouble from static electricity due to belt friction, it should be overcome by placing near the belt a metallic cone, connected with the earth, or by grounding the frame through a resistance of not less than three hundred thousand (300,000) ohms.

(d) Constant potential generators, except altering current machines and their excitors, must be protected from excessive current by safety fuses or equivalent devices of approved design. For two-wire, direct-current generators, single pole protectors will be considered as satisfying the above rule provided the safety device is located in the lead not connected to the series winding. When supplying three-wire systems, the generator should be so arranged that these protective devices will come in the outside leads.

For three-wire, direct-current generators, a safety device must be placed in each armature, direct-current lead or a double trip circuit breaker in each outside generator lead and corresponding equalizer connection.

In general generators should preferably have no exposed live parts, and the leads should be well insulated and thoroughly protected against mechanical injury. The protection of the bare live parts against accidental contact would apply also to any exposed uninsulated conductors outside of the generators and not on the switchboard unless the potential is practically that of the ground.

(e) Must each be provided with a name-plate, giving the maker's name, the capacity in volts and amperes, and the normal speed in revolutions per minute.

(f) Terminal blocks, when used on generators, must be made of approved non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material, such as slate, marble or porcelain.

(g) All wiring done in connection with generators must be installed as provided for wires carrying a current of the same volume and potential. For switchboard work see Section 39.

(h) Oily waste, etc., must be kept in approved metal cans and removed daily.

(i) A competent man must be kept on duty where generators are operating.

GROUNDS AND GROUNDING.

SEC. 25. (a) The wiring in any building must be free from grounds; i. e., the complete installation have an insulation between conductors and betwe

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conductors and the ground (not including attachments, sockets, receptacles, etc.) not less than that given in the following table:

Up to	5 amperes.....	4,000,000 ohms
Up to	10 amperes.....	2,000,000 ohms
Up to	25 amperes.....	800,000 ohms
Up to	50 amperes.....	400,000 ohms
Up to	100 amperes.....	200,000 ohms
Up to	200 amperes.....	100,000 ohms
Up to	400 amperes.....	50,000 ohms
Up to	800 amperes.....	25,000 ohms
Up to	1,600 amperes.....	12,500 ohms

The test must be made with all cut-outs and safety devices in place. If the lamp sockets, receptacles, electroliers, etc., are also connected, only one-half of the resistances specified in the table will be required.

(b) Ground wires for lighting arresters, except for signalling systems, must be connected with a thoroughly good and permanent ground connection by metallic strips or wires having a conductivity not less than that of a No. 6 B. and S. gauge copper wire, which must be run as nearly a straight line as possible from the arresters to the ground connection.

Ground wires must not be attached to gas or water pipes within buildings.

It is often desirable to introduce a choke-coil in the circuit between the arresters and the dynamo. In no case should the ground wires from the lighting arresters be put into iron pipes, as these would tend to impede the discharge. Angle-line may, however, be used to afford the necessary protection in such cases, in lieu of such pipes.

All choke-coils or other attachments inherent to the lightning protection equipment shall have an insulation from the ground or other conductors equal at least to the insulation demanded at other points of the circuit in the station.

(c) For ground systems the ground wire of the protective device shall be run in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Shall be of copper, not smaller than No. 18 B. and S. gauge.

2. Such ground wire must have an approved insulating covering as described for voltage from 0 to 600, except that the preservative compound specified may be omitted.

3. Such a ground wire must run in as straight a line as possible to a good, permanent ground, which may be obtained by connection to a ground rod or pipe driven in permanently damp earth, which in no event shall be less than five feet, and the end of each rod or pipe shall have thoroughly banded thereto a copper plate not less than 1/6 of an inch in thickness and 10x10 inches square.

When the ground wire is attached to a ground rod in the earth, the ground wires should be soldered to the rod in a similar manner.

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Up to the Minute

(d) Ground wires for conduits must not be less than No. 10 B. and S. gauge and, in general, of a size not less than one-third (1-3) the cross-section of the largest wire in the conduit system. It is recommended, and may be required, that several ground wires be employed to ground large installations.

(e) In general, all ground wires, specified in paragraph shall be rubber-covered and run on insulating supports, as provided in requirements for inside work.

LIGHTNING ARRESTERS.

SEC. 26. (a) Must be attached to each wire of every overhead circuit connected with the station.

It is required of all electric light and power companies that arresters be connected at intervals over systems in such numbers and so located as to prevent ordinary discharges entering (over the wires) into buildings connected to the lines.

(b) Must be located in readily accessible places away from combustible materials, and as near as practicable to the point where the wires enter the building. In all cases, kinks, coils and sharp bends in the wires between the arresters and the outdoor lines must be avoided as far as possible. The switchboard does not necessarily afford the only location meeting these requirements. If the arresters can be located in a safe and accessible place away from the board, this should be done.

(c) Ground wires must be run according to requirements in Section 25. If necessary a choke-coil may be introduced in circuit between the arresters and the dynamo. In no case should the ground wires from lightning arresters be put into iron pipes. See Section 25 for the use of choke-coils or other attachments.

LUGS.

SEC. 27. (a) All wires of a capacity of No. 8 B. and S. gauge or larger, must be soldered in approved lugs or clamps.

(b) All stranded wires must be soldered before being fastened under clamps or binding screws.

MOTORS.

SEC. 28. (a) The use of motors operating at a potential in excess of five hundred fifty (550) volts is seldom necessary and will only be approved when every practical safeguard has been provided. Plans and specifications for installing high-tension systems within buildings must be submitted to and approved by the City Electrician before any work is done on such installations.

(b) Must, when operating at a potential in excess of five hundred fifty (550) volts, have no exposed live metal parts, and have their base-frames permanently and effectively grounded.

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(c) Motors operating at a potential of five hundred fifty (550) volts or less must be thoroughly insulated from the ground whenever feasible. Wooden base-frames used for this purpose, and wooden floors, which are depended upon for insulation where for any reason it is necessary to omit the base-frames, must be kept filled to prevent absorption of moisture, and must be kept clean and dry. Where frame insulation is impracticable, the City Electrician may, in writing, permit its omission, in which case the frame must be permanently and effectively grounded, as specified in Section 25.

(d) Flexible conductors for such rounding are required. In case of a machine having an insulated frame, if there is trouble from static electricity, due to belt friction, it should be overcome by placing near the belt a metallic cone, connected to the earth, or by grounding the frame through a resistance of not less than three hundred thousand (300,000) ohms.

(c) Motors operating at a potential of five hundred fifty (550) volts or less must be wired with the same precautions are required by rules for inside work for wires carrying a current of the same volume. Motors operating at a potential between five hundred fifty (550) and thirty-five hundred (3,500) volts must be wired with approved multiple conductors, metal sheath cable in approved unlined metal conduit firmly secured in place. The metal sheath must be permanently and effectively grounded, as provided in Section 25, and the construction and installation of the conduit must conform to rules for interior conduits, and at outlets approved outlet bushings shall be used.

(d) The motor leads or branch circuits must be designated to carry a current at least twenty-five (25) per cent greater than that for which the motor is rated, in order to provide for the inevitable occasional overloading of the motor, without overfusing the wires; but where the wires under the rules should be overfused, in order to provide for the starting current, as in the case of many of the alternating current motors, the wires must be of such size as to be properly protected by these large fuses.

(e) The following table is provided for the convenience of the contractor in figuring wire sizes for motors. Deviations from the same can be made only by written consent of the City Electrician.

In using this table for figuring size of any main or sub-feeder to a group of motors, add the starting current of the motor which requires the greatest starting current to feeder or sub-feeder in question.

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Up to the Minute

TABLE.

MOTOR WIRING—D. C.

H. P.	110 Volts		220 Volts		500 Volts	
	Amp.	Size	Amp.	Size	Amp.	Size
1	7.5	14	3.8	14	1.7	14
2	15.1	10	7.5	14	3.3	14
3	22.6	8	11.3	12	5.0	14
4	30.1	6	15.1	10	6.6	14
5	37.7	6	18.9	10	8.3	14
7½	56.5	3	28.3	6	12.5	12
10	75.3	2	37.7	6	16.6	10
12½	94.1	0	47.1	4	20.8	8
15	113	2-0	56.6	3	24.9	8
17½	132	3-0	66.0	2	29.1	6
20	151	4-0	75.4	2	33.2	6
25	188	250M	94.3	0	41.5	5
30	226	350M	113	2-0	49.8	4
35	264	400M	132	3-0	58.1	8
40	301	500M	151	4-0	66.4	2
50	377	700M	189	250M	83.	1

"B" Size Wire, for one motor.

"A" Full load current on mains.

SINGLE PHASE MOTORS. ALTERNATING CURRENT.

H. P.	110 Volts		220 Volts		500 Volts	
	Amp.	Size	Amp.	Size	Amp.	Size
1	12	10	6	12	3	14
2	24	6	11	10	5.5	14
3	32	2	16	8	8	12
4	46	.1	22	6	11	10
5	56	1	26	4	13	10
7½	87	0	42	3	21	6
10	112	000	55	1	27.5	4

220 VOLT, TWO PHASE.

1	3	6	14	14
2	6	10	14	14
3	10	15	12	14
4	10	20	10	14
5	15	25	8	12
7½	20	35	6	10
10	25	50	4	8
15	38	76	2	6
20	50	100	1	1

Table "A" gives full load current, to be used in computing size of mains with several motors.

Table "B" gives size of wire on branch circuit for one motor, or feeder for only one motor.

THREE PHASE MOTORS

220 Volts

H. P.	A	B	B	
	Amperes on Mains	To Comp. Fuses	Comp. to Motor	
1	3	No. 14	No. 12	No. 14
2	6	10	8	14
3	9	8	4	12
4	11	8	4	12
5	14	6	2	10
7½	20	4	125 %	8
10	27	2		6
12½	33	2		6
15	40	0		4
20	50	4-0		4
25	63	4-0		2
30	75	250 M		2
35	89	300 "		1-0
40	100	400 "	1-0	
50	125	500 "	3-0	
75	185	800 "	250 M	
100	250	1250 "	400 M	
150	370	2500 "	640 M	

440 VOLTS

H. P.	A.	B	B	
	Amperes on Mains	To Comp. Fuses	Comp. to Motor	
1	1.5	No. 14	No. 14	No. 14
2	3	14		14
3	4.5	12		14
4	5.5	12		14
5	7	10		14
7½	10	8	8	14
10	14	6	6	12
12½	17	4	% 009 For use without Compensator	10
15	20	4		10
20	25	3		8
25	32	2		6
30	38	1-0		6
35	45	2-0		4
40	50	2-0		4
50	63	4 0		2
75	93	350 M		1-0
100	125	500 "		3-0
150	185	800 "		4-0

(g) The insulation of the several conductors for high potential motors, where leaving the metal sheath at outlets, must be thoroughly protected from moisture and mechanical injury. This may be accomplished by means of a pot head or some equivalent method. The conduit must be substantially bonded to the metal casings of all fittings and apparatus connected to the inside high tension com-

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Farm Implements

duit. It would be much preferable to make the conduit system continuous throughout by connecting the conduit to fittings and motors by means of screw joints, and this construction is strongly recommended wherever practicable.

(h) High potential motors should preferably be so located that the amount of inside wiring will be reduced to a minimum.

(i) The City Electrician may permit the wire for high potential motors to be installed according to the general rules for high potential systems when the outside wires directly enter a motor room. Under these conditions there would generally be but few feet of wire inside the building and none outside the motor room.

(j) The main line service for high tension systems within buildings must be protected by main fuses and automatic switch. This circuit breaker must be provided with both over-load and no voltage release.

(k) Each motor and resistance box, except as provided in Section 23m, must be protected by a cutout and controlled by a switch, said switch plainly indicating whether "on" or "off." With motors of one-fourth horsepower or less on circuits where the voltage does not exceed three hundred (300), single pole switches may be used. The switch and rheostat must be located within sight of the motor, except in cases where special permission to locate them elsewhere is given, in writing, by the City Electrician.

(l) The use of circuit breakers with motor may be required by the City Electrician.

(m) Where the circuit breaking device on the motor starting rheostat disconnects all wires of the circuit, the switch called for in this section may be omitted.

(n) Overload-release devices on motor-starting rheostats will not be considered to take the place of the cutout required by this Section, if they are inoperative during the starting of the motor.

(o) The switch is necessary for entirely disconnecting the motor when not in use, and the cutout to protect the motor from excessive current due to accidents or careless handling when starting. An automatic circuit breaker disconnecting all wires of the circuit may, however, serve both as switch and cutout. In general, motors should preferably have no exposed live parts.

(p) Rheostats must be so installed as to comply with all the requirements of Section 31. Auto-starters must comply with the requirements of Section 31.

Starting rheostats and auto-starters, unless equipped with tight casings enclosing all the current carrying parts, should be treated about the same as knife switches, and in all wet, dusty or linty places should be enclosed in dust-tight, fireproof cabinets. If a special motor room is provided, the starting apparatus and safety devices should be included within it. Where there is any liability of short-circuits across their exposed live parts being caused by accidental contacts, they should either be enclosed

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cabinets or else a railing should be erected around them to keep unauthorized persons away from their immediate vicinity.

(q) All alternating current motors whose normal capacity is five (5) horsepower or more must be provided with approved compensator or equivalent device to reduce the excessive starting current required; and direct current motors of one (1) horsepower capacity, and larger, must have starting boxes.

(r) Motors of one (1) horsepower or more capacity must be so wired that in the running position of same fuses or similar automatic circuit breaker will be inserted in the motor leads. These running fuses must not be larger than to provide for a twenty-five (25) per cent. overload, unless wired for greater capacity; but in no case must these fuses be larger than to provide for a fifty (50) per cent overload. The insertion of the running fuse may be accompanied by the use of a double throw switch of similar device, in which case it is very desirable to provide means whereby it would be impossible to leave such switch in the starting position.

(s) Must not be run in series, series-multiple or multiple series, except on constant potential systems, and then only by special permission of the City Electrician.

(t) Must be covered with a waterproof cover when not in use, and, if deemed necessary by the City Electrician, must be enclosed in an approved case. When it is necessary to locate a motor in the vicinity of combustibles or in wet or very dusty or dirty places, it is generally advisable to enclose it as above. Such enclosures shall be readily accessible, dustproof and sufficiently ventilated to prevent an excessive rise of temperature. The sides should preferably be made largely of glass, so that the motor may be always plainly visible. This lessens the chance of it being neglected, and allows any derangement to be at once noticed. The use of enclosed type motor is recommended in dusty places, being preferable to wooden boxing. From the nature of the question, the decision as to details of construction must be left to the City Electrician to determine in each instance.

(u) Must, when combined with ceiling fans, be hung from insulated hooks, or else there must be an insulator interposed between the motor and its support.

(v) Must each be provided with a name-plate, giving the maker's name, the normal capacity in volts and amperes and the normal speed in revolutions per minute.

(w) Terminal blocks, when used on motors, must be made of approved non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material, such as slate, marble or porcelain.

(x) Variable speed motors, unless of special and appropriate design, if controlled by means of field regulation, must be so arranged and connected that they cannot be started under weakened field.

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SAFE INSTALLATION OF MOVING PICTURE MACHINES.

SEC. 29. (a) Every moving picture machine shall, before being operated, be installed in a booth, constructed entirely of fire resistive material; said booth, shall be ventilated to the outside air and all openings into any room accessible to the public, equipped with automatic devices designed to promptly close all of said openings, with fire-resistive doors in case of fire within said booth. Said fire-resistive material shall include brick, tile, concrete, galvanized iron.

(b) Where the booth is composed of galvanized iron it must be constructed and equipped as follows:

(c) Sheathing to be galvanized sheet iron of not less than No. 20 B. W. gauge.

(d) Floor to be of same material as sides and roof.

(e) Door to be not larger than 2x5 feet of same material as booth construction and arranged to close automatically either by means of a spring to be placed on the exterior and riveted to framework and to be held open by a string running from door to top of booth over magazine.

(f) Operator's view, or through which picture is thrown, to be not larger than 12x12 inches and provided with a door of same construction as booth, held open by strings the same as doors above mentioned.

(g) Ventilation. Booth to have an opening for ventilation, which must be flanged to carry standard conductor pipe for exhausting the hot air generated in operating the machine. An exhaust fan must be placed at outer end of the conductor (or stove) pipe, unless connection is made with chimney. Conductor pipe must be riveted together.

(h) Machines to be equipped with feed and take up reels in metal receiving boxes. A shutter must be placed in front of the condenser arranged so as to be quickly closed.

(i) The arc lamp used in a moving picture machine shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(j) Arc lamp must be controlled by a double poled switch and cutout within easy reach of the operator.

(k) Wiring in booth must be in iron-armored conduit.

(l) Conductors supplying current to lamp must not be smaller than No. 6 B. & S. gauge or its equivalent. An asbestos insulation must be used on conductors inside lamp and where liable to be brought within 6 inches of it.

(m) Resistance box must be kept not less than 1 foot from any combustible material or must be separated from it by a slab of slate or marble. Neither lamp nor machine shall be mounted upon a base or frame composed of wood.

RECEPTACLES.

SEC. 30. (a) All receptacles used in flush work *to be placed in metal enclosures as provided for flush swi*

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(b) Ordinarily receptacles for floor work must be enclosed in approved water-tight boxes. However, in residences the enclosing box need not be water-tight when placed in hardwood floors and not subject to washwater. It is always desirable to place such receptacles in walls and baseboards, to prevent admission of moisture as well as dirt and metallic substances.

(c) For large capacity receptacles, see rules of theaters, Section 41.

RESISTANCES BOXES AND RHEOSTATS.

SEC. 31. (a) Must be placed on a switchboard, or if not thereon, at a distance of at least one (1) foot from combustible material, or separated therefrom by a non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material such as slate or marble; and in all cases they must be rigidly secured in place.

This will require the use of a slab or panel, as above, somewhat larger than the rheostat, which shall be secured in position independently of the rheostat supports. Bolts for supporting the rheostat shall be counter-sunk at least one-eighth (1-8) inch below the surface at the back of the slab and filled. For proper mechanical strength slabs should be of a thickness consistent with the size and weight of the rheostat, and in no case to be less than one-half (1-2) inch.

If resistance devices are installed in rooms where dust or combustible flyings would be liable to accumulate on them, they should be equipped with a dust-proof face-plate.

(b) Where protective resistances are necessary in connection with automatic rheostats, incandescent lamps may be used, provided that they do not constitute the regulating resistance of the device.

When so used lamps must be mounted in porcelain receptacles upon non-combustible supports, and must be so arranged that they cannot have impressed upon them a voltage greater than that for which they are rated. They must in all cases be provided with a name-plate which shall be permanently attached beside the porcelain receptacle or receptacles and stamped with the candlepower and voltage of the lamp or lamps to be used in each receptacle.

(c) Wherever insulated wire is used for connection between resistances and the contact plate of a rheostat, the insulation must be slow-burning. For large field rheostats and similar resistances, where the contact plates are not mounted upon them, the connecting wires may be run together in groups so arranged that the maximum difference of potential between any two wires in a group shall not exceed seventy-five (75) volts. Each group of wires must either be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators giving at least one-half (1-2) inch separation from surface wired over, or where it is necessary to protect the wires from mechanical injury or moisture, be run in approved lined conduit or equivalent.

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ROSETTES AND WALL SOCKETS.

SEC. 32. (a) Fused rosettes will not be approved.

(b) Open cleat type of rosettes and wall sockets will not be accepted for use on conducting surfaces, such as metal ceilings, unless placed on non-conducting blocks which will raise the live parts at least one (1) inch from the conducting surface.

(c) Open cleat rosettes and wall sockets will not be permitted in damp places, nor in rooms subject to combustible flyings, or gases, or acid fumes.

RUNNING BOARDS AND GUARD STRIPS.

SEC. 33. In places where wires might be exposed to mechanical injury, they must be attached by their insulating supports to the under side of a wooden strip not less than one-half (1-2) inch in thickness or less than three and one-half (3 1-2) inches in width.

Except that guard strips, not less than seven-eighths (7-8) in ch in thickness and at least as high as the insulators may be used in lieu of the running boards, when placed outside of and parallel to the wires and about one (1) inch from same.

SHOW WINDOWS.

SEC. 34. (a) By show window is meant an enclosure or space on the inside of windows which is or could be used for the display of merchandise.

(b) Ordinary pendant cords will not be approved in show windows as provided in Section 22b.

(c) Conduit construction will be required for all wiring in show windows.

SIGNS (ELECTRIC).

SEC. 35. (a) All signs outside of buildings, or otherwise exposed to dampness, must be constructed in such manner as to be waterproof, and all wiring, sockets and other fittings for same must comply with requirements for damp places. (See Section 36 a and b, and Sections 43 n and o.)

Metallic signs are required and conduit will be required for wiring on the exterior of signs in such places as above.

(b) Signs within buildings not exposed to dampness, must be wired so as to comply with requirements for wiring in dry places, if wiring is entirely exposed. (See Sections 43l and m.)

When wiring is not open and exposed conduit must be used.

(c) Sheet metal used in construction of signs must be not less than No. 26 B. and S. gauge, and must be galvanized or enameled or treated with at least three (3) coats of anticorrosive paint or compound.

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(d) If the terminals or receptacles are not the enclosed type, the receptacles must be so constructed that the terminals will be at least one (1) inch from surface wired over. Wires must be soldered to such terminal and exposed parts treated to prevent corrosion.

(e) Bottoms of signs used in damp places must have at least one-quarter (1-4) inch hole for each square foot of its surface.

(f) Where wires cross each other pass out of litters, or into cutout boxes, they must be protected by approved tubes or bushings.

(g) When wired entirely with wire not smaller than No. 14 B. and S. gauge, thirteen hundred and twenty (1,320) watts may be used on each branch circuit.

(h) Nothing but channel or raised electric letter will be permitted on signs. All signs must have illumination of at least eight candlepower per square foot.

(i) No sign shall be hereafter placed over or along any street, alley, sidewalk or public place that shall extend more than six inches from the private property line unless such sign shall be illuminated to the extent of not less than eight candlepower per square foot. Such illumination on every such sign shall burn from dusk until midnight of each day including Sundays. All signs not constructed or maintained in accordance with the provisions hereof shall be disconnected and removed within ten days after the person maintaining the same shall be notified in writing by the City Electrician.

SIGNAL SYSTEMS.

SEC. 36. (Governing wiring for telephone, telegraph, district messenger and call-bell circuits, fire and burglar alarms, and all similar systems, which are hazardous only because of their liability to become crossed with electric light, heat or power circuits.)

... Notice.—When the entire circuit from Central station to building is run in underground conduits, paragraphs (a) and (j) do not apply.

(a) Where wires are attached to the outside walls of buildings they must have an approved rubber insulating covering, and on frame buildings or frame portions of other buildings shall be supported on glass or porcelain insulators, or knobs.

(b) The wires from last outside support to the cut-outs or protectors must be of copper, and must have an approved rubber insulation; must be kept not less than two and one-half (2 1-2) inches apart, except when brought in through approved metal-covered cables.

(c) Wires must enter buildings through approved non-combustible non-absorptive, insulating bushings, sloping upward with the outside.

(Installations where the current carrying parts of the apparatus installed are capable of carrying indefinitely a current of ten (10) amperes).

SOUTHERN IMPLEMENT SUPPLY CO.

(d) An all-metallic circuit shall be provided, except in telegraph systems.

(e) At the entrance of wires to buildings, approved single pole cutouts, designed for 251,600 volts potential and ten (10) amperes capacity, shall be provided for each wire. These cutouts must not be placed in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitable stuff, or where exposed to inflammable gases, or dust or to flying of combustible material.

(f) The wires inside of buildings shall be of copper not less than No. 16 B. and S. gauge, and must have insulation and be supported, the same as would be required for an installation of electric light or power wiring, 0-600 volts potential.

(g) The instruments shall be mounted on bases constructed of non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating material. Holes for the supporting screws must be so located, or countersunk that there will be at least one-half (1-2) inch space, measured over the surface, between the head of the screws and the nearest live metal part.

(Installations where the current carrying parts of the apparatus installed are not capable of carrying indefinitely a current of ten (10) amperes.)

(h) Must be provided with an approved protective device, located as near as possible to the entrance of wires to building. The protector must not be placed in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitable stuff, or where exposed to inflammable gases or dust or flying of combustible material.

(i) Wires from entrance to protector must be supported on porcelain insulators, so that they will come in contact with nothing except their designed supports.

The ground wire of the protective device shall be run in accordance with the requirements of Section 25.

(j) The protector, to be approved, must comply with the following requirements:

1. For instrument circuits of telegraph systems, an approved single pole cutout, in each wire, designed for two thousand (2,000) volts potential, and containing fuses rated at not over one (1) ampere capacity. When main line cutouts are installed as called for in paragraph (a), the instrument cutouts may be placed between the switchboard and the instrument, as near the switchboard as possible.

2. For all other systems, must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating bases, so designated that when the protector is in place, all parts which may be live will be thoroughly insulated from the wall to which the protector is attached and must have the following parts:

A lightning arrester which will operate with a difference of potential between wires of not over five hundred (500) volts, and so arranged that the chance of accidental grounding is reduced to a minimum.

A fuse designated to open the circuit in case the wires become crossed with light or power circuits. The fuse must be able to open the circuit without arcing or serious flashing when crossed with any ordinary commercial light or power circuit.

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A heat coil, if the sensitiveness of the instrument demands it, which will operate through a sneak current can damage the instrument the protector is guarding.

Note.—Heat coils are necessary in all circuits normally closed through magnet windings, which cannot indefinitely carry a current of at least five (5) amperes. The heat coil is designed to warm up and melt out with a current large enough to endanger the instruments if continued for a long time, but so small that it would not blow the fuses ordinarily found necessary for such instruments. The smaller currents are often called "sneak" currents.

3. The fuses of all circuits other than instrument circuits of telegraph systems must be placed so as to protect the arrester and heat coils and the protector terminals must be plainly marked "line," "instrument," "ground."

An easily read abbreviation of the above words will be allowed.

(The following rules apply to all systems whether the wires from the central office to the building are overhead or underground:)

(k) Wires beyond the protector, or wires inside buildings where no protector is used, must be neatly arranged and securely fastened in place in some convenient, workmanlike manner. They must not come nearer than six (6) inches to any electric light or power wire in the building, unless in approved tubing so secured as to prevent its slipping out of place.

(l) Where wires are bunched together in a vertical run within any building, must have a fire-resisting covering sufficient to prevent the wires from carrying fire from floor to floor, unless they run either in non-combustible tubing or in a fire-proof shaft.

Signalling wires and electric or power wires may be run in the same shaft. Provided that one of these classes of wires is run in non-combustible tubing, or provided that when run otherwise these two classes of wires shall be separated from each other by at least (2) inches. In no case shall signalling wires be run in the same tube with electric light or power wires.

SOCKETS.

SEC. 37. (a) In rooms wherein inflammable gases may exist, the incandescent lamp and socket must be enclosed in a vapor-tight globe, and supported on a pipe-hanger, wired with approved rubber covered wire soldered directly to the circuit.

Note.—Key sockets contain a switch. (See Section 32c.)

(b) In damp or wet places "waterproof" sockets must be used. Made upon drops they must be hung by separate *stranded* rubber-covered wires, not smaller than No. 14 *W. and S. gauge*, which should preferably be twisted together when the pendant is over three (3) feet long.

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These wires must be soldered directly to the circuit wires, but supported independently of them.

(c) Key sockets will not be approved if installed over especially inflammable stuff, or where exposed to flyings or combustible materials.

(d) In cellars, basements and the like, where through the presence of moisture persons might receive shocks, porcelain sockets must be used.

(e) Particular attention is called to the fact that no key or chain-pull lamp socket can be used to supply more than one hundred and fifteen (115) watts, and no lamp socket can be used to supply more than two hundred and fifty-five (255) watts, unless specially designed to provide a greater capacity.

SPACING BETWEEN LIVE PARTS.

SEC. 38 (a) Must be so arranged that under no circumstances will there be a difference of potential of over three hundred (300) volts between any bare metal parts in any distributing switch or cutout cabinet, or equivalent center of distribution.

This rule is not intended to prohibit the placing of switches or single pole cutouts for motor systems of voltages above three hundred (300) in cabinets, but would require that the cabinets be divided by approved barriers so arranged that no one section will contain more than one switch nor more than one single pole cutout.

(b) The following minimum distance between bare live metal parts (busbars, etc.) must be maintained.

Between parts of opposite polarity or to ground, except at switches and link fuses.

	When Mounted on the same surface	When Held Free in the air
0— 125 volts	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -in.
126— 250 volts	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.
250— 550 volts (A.C.).....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.
250— 550 volts (D.C.).....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
550—3,500 volts (A.C.).....	5 -in.	5 -in.

Between parts of same polarity at link fuses:

0—125 volts	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
126—250 volts	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.

When bus-bar work is used on high tension systems, if wires are used they must be insulated as provided for same voltage and capacity. If bare copper strips are used, they must be thoroughly covered with at least two (2) layers of high tension insulating cloth, the whole to be thoroughly secured in place by proper binding.

At switches or enclosed fuses, parts of the same polarity may be placed as close together as convenience in handling will allow.

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308 Slaughter Bldg

It should be noted that the above distances are the minimum allowable and it is urged that greater distances be adopted wherever the conditions will permit.

The spacing given in the first column of the above table apply to the branch conductors where enclosed fuses are used. Where link fuses or knife switches are used, the spacings must be at least as great as those required in paragraph (c) and (d). The spacings given in the second column apply to the distance between the raised main bus-bar, and between these bars and the branch bars over which they pass.

The spacing given in the above table, to be maintained between parts of the same polarity at link fuses, are intended to prevent the melting of a link fuse by the blowing of an adjacent fuse of the same polarity.

(c) At knife switches, spacings must be at least as great as those given in the following table. The spacings specified are correct for switches to be used on direct current systems, and can therefore be safely followed in devices designed for alternating currents:

125 Volts or Less: For Switchboards and Panel Boards:		Minimum Sepa- ration of Nearest Met- al Parts of Opposite Polarity	Minimum Break Distance
10 amperes or less.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.		$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
11-30 amperes	1 -in.		$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.
31-50 amperes	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.		1 -in.
For individual switches:			
10 amperes or less	1 -in.		$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.
11-30 amperes	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.		1 -in.
31-100 amperes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.		1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.
101-300 amperes	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.		2 -in.
301-600 amperes	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
601-1000 amperes	3 -in.		2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.
126 to 250 Volts.			
For all switches—			
10 amperes or less.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.		1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.
11-30 amperes	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
31-100 amperes	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.		2 -in.
101-300 amperes	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.		2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.
301-600 amperes	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.
601-1000 amperes	3 -in.		2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.

For one hundred (100) ampere switches, and larger, the above spacing for two hundred and fifty (250) volts direct current are also approved for five hundred (500) volts alternating current. Switches with these spacings intended for use on alternating current systems with voltage above two hundred and fifty (250) must be stamped "250-volt D. C." followed by the alternating current voltage for which they are designed, and the letters "A. C."

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251-600 Volts.

For all switches:

10 amperes or less.....	3½-in.	3-in.
11-35 amperes	4-in.	3½-in.
36-100 amperes	4½-in.	4-in.

Auxiliary breaks, or the equivalent, are required for switches designed for over three hundred (300) volts and less than one hundred (100) amperes, and will be required on switches designed for use in breaking currents greater than one hundred (100) amperes at a pressure of more than three hundred (300) volts.

For three-wire Edison systems, the separations and break distances for plain three-pole knife switches must not be less than those required in the above table for switches designed for the voltage between the neutral and outside wires.

(d) At open link fuses, spacings must be at least as great as those given in the following table, which applies only to plain open link fuses, mounted on slate or marble bases. The spaces given are correct for fuseblocks to be used on direct-current systems, and can therefore be safely followed in devices designed for alternating current. If the copper fuse tips overhang the edges of the fuse-block terminals, the spacings should be measured between the nearest edges of the tips.

125 Volts or Less.

	Minimum Separation of Nearest Metal Parts of Opposite Polarity	Minimum Break Distance
10 amperes or less.....	¾-in.	¾-in.
11-100 amperes	1-in.	¾-in.
101-300 amperes	1-in.	1-in.
301-1000 amperes	1¼-in.	1¼-in.

125 to 250 Volts.

10 amperes or less.....	1½-in.	1¼-in.
11-100 amperes	1¾-in.	1¼-in.
101-300 amperes	2-in.	1½-in.
301-1000 amperes	2½-in.	2-in.

A space must be maintained between fuse terminals of the same polarity of at least one-half (½) inch for voltages up to one hundred and twenty-five (125) and of at least three-quarter (¾) inch for voltages from one hundred and twenty-six (126) to two hundred and fifty (250). This is the minimum distance allowable, and greater separation should be provided when practicable.

(e) High tension fuses must always be separated by approved barriers.

SWITCHBOARDS.

SEC. 39. (a) Must be so placed as to reduce to a minimum the danger of communicating fire to adjacent com

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bustible material, and special permission must be secured from the City Electrician to place switchboards in localities other than engine rooms, for in engine rooms they would be under expert supervision.

Special attention is called to the fact that switchboards should not be built down to the floor, nor up to the ceiling. A space of at least ten or twelve (10 or 12) inches should be left between the floor and the board, except when the floor about the switchboard is of concrete or other fire-proof construction and a space of three (3) feet, if possible between the ceiling and the board in order to prevent fire from communicating from the switchboard to the floor or ceiling and also to prevent the forming of a partially concealed space very liable to be used for storage of rubbish and oily waste.

(b) Must be made of non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating material, such as marble or slate, free from metallic veins.

(c) Must be accessible from all sides when the connections are on the back, but may be placed against a brick or stone wall when the wiring is entirely on the face.

If the wiring is on the back there should be a clear space of at least eighteen (18) inches between the wall and the apparatus on the board, and even if the wiring is entirely on the face, it is much better to have the board set out from the wall. The space back of the board should not be closed in, except by grating or netting either at the sides, top or bottom, as such an enclosure is almost sure to be used as a closet for clothing or for the storage of oil cans, rubbish, etc. An open space is much more likely to be kept clean, and is more convenient for making repairs, examinations, etc.

(d) Must be kept free from moisture.

(e) On switchboards, the distance between bare live parts of opposite polarity must be made as great as practicable, and must not be less than those given in Section 38.

(f) Wires must be in plain sight or readily accessible. Wires from generator to switchboard, may, however, be placed in a conduit in the brick or cement pier on which the generator stands, provided that proper precautions are taken to protect them against moisture and to thoroughly insulate them from the pier. If lead-covered cable is used, no further protection will be required, but it should not be allowed to rest upon sharp edges which in time might cut into the lead sheath, especially if the cables were liable to vibration. A smooth runway is desired. If iron conduit is provided, double-braid rubber-covered wire will be satisfactory for low potential system.

(g) Must have an approved insulated covering as provided for wiring designed to carry current of the same voltage and amperage except that in central stations, on exposed circuits, the wire which is used must have a heavy braided non-combustible outer covering. In general, where a number of rubber-covered wires are brought together as *dynamo rooms* and on the backs of switchboards, creat-

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ing a mass of inflammable insulation, such wires should be enclosed in asbestos sleeving or other similar fireproof protection. Bus-bars may be made of bare metal.

(h) Must be kept so rigidly in place that they cannot come in contact.

(i) Must, in all other respects, be installed with the same precautions as required by rules for wires carrying a current of the same volume and potential.

(j) In wiring switchboards, the ground detector, voltmeter, pilot lights and potential transformers must be connected to a circuit of not less than No. 14 B. and S. gauge wire that is protected by an approved fuse, and this circuit must not carry over six hundred and sixty (660) watts.

For the protection of instruments and pilot lights on switchboards, approved enclosed fuses of not over two (2) amperes capacity may be used.

SWITCHES.

SEC. 40. (a) Must be placed on all service wires in a readily accessible place and not more than seven (7) feet from the floor.

(b) Wiring for main service switch must be in conduit.

(c) Service switches must be arranged to cut off all devices, including meters. This will ordinarily require a separate fused switch for each meter.

(d) Provided, however, where not to exceed five (5) such fused switches on are grouped in one entrance cabinet, the additional main fused switch may be omitted.

(e) Provided, further, that where two or more meters are connected to one set of feeders, and for one consumer only, the individual meter switches may be omitted.

(f) All knife switches must be so wired that gravity will tend to open rather than close them, and must be so wired that when open the blades will be "dead."

(g) Snap switches will not be accepted for use as main service switches, but indicating snap switches may be used for branch services when protected by suitable main line knife switches.

(h) On account of the exposed live parts, it is required that knife switches be placed in dust-tight cabinets, and in the presence of combustible flyings or gases they must be so located; this latter condition applies to snap switches. (See Sections 15 and 38.)

(i) No main switch with capacity of less than twenty-five (25) amperes will be accepted.

(j) Must not be single pole, when the branch circuits which they control supply more than six hundred and sixty (660) watts of energy, or when the difference of potential exceeds three hundred (300) volts.

(k) Single pole switches must never be placed as service switches nor placed in the neutral wire of a three-wire system, except in a two-wire branch or tap circuit.

This, of course, does not apply to the grounded circuits of street railway systems.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS

Three-way switches are considered as single pole switches and must be wired so that only one pole of the circuit is carried to either switch.

(l) Provided, however, three-way switches may be used as signal pole, if double break, on sub-feeders in lodge rooms, etc., by special permission, in writing, from the City Electrician.

(m) All flush switches must be enclosed in approved metal boxes or enclosures.

(n) No push switches for bells gas lighting, or the like, shall be placed in contact with the same wall-plates of switches controlling electric light or power wiring.

(o) Snap switches, in connection with open wiring, must be provided with approved sub-bases to keep wires clear of surface wired over.

(p) Must, when exposed to dampness, either be enclosed in a moisture-proof box, or mounted on porcelain knobs.

The cover of the box should be so made that no moisture which may collect on the top or sides of the box can enter it.

(q) Time switches, sign flashes and similar appliances must be enclosed in a steel box. This box must be so constructed that when switch operates the blade shall clear the door by at least one (1) inch.

THEATER WIRING.

SEC. 41 (For rules governing moving picture machines, see Section 29.)

Note.—All wiring, apparatus, etc., not specifically covered by special rules herein given must conform to the requirements of the other sections of this ordinance.

Definition.—In so far as these rules and requirements are concerned, the term "theater" shall mean a building or part of a building in which it is designed to make a presentation of dramatic, operatic, or other performances or shows for the entertainment of spectators which is capable of seating at least three hundred (300) persons, and which has a stage for such performances that can be used for scenery and other stage appliances.

A. Services.—(a) Where source of supply is outside of building, there must be at least two (2) separate and distinct services where practicable, fed from separate street mains, one service to be of sufficient capacity to supply current for the entire equipment of theater, while the other service must be at least of sufficient capacity to supply current for all emergency lights.

(b) By "emergency lights" are meant exit lights and all lights in lobbies, stairways, corridors and other portions of the theatre to which the public have access which are normally kept lighted during the performance.

(c) Where source of supply is an isolated plant within same building, an auxiliary service of at least sufficient capacity to supply all emergency lights must be installed

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS

from some outside source, or suitable storage battery within the premises may be considered the equivalent of such service.

B. Stage.—(a) All permanent construction on stage side of proscenium wall must be of approved conduit, with the exception of border and switchboard wiring.

Volt meter switches having concealed connections must be plainly marked, showing connections made.

Switchboards.—(b) Must be made of non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating material placed in an accessible fireproof enclosure arranged so as to permit the same to be quickly closed and where accessible from stage level must be protected by an approved guard rail to prevent accidental contact with live parts on the board.

Footlights.—(c) Must be wired in approved conduit, each lamp receptacle being enclosed within an approved out-let box the whole to be enclosed in a steel trough, metal to be of a thickness not less than No. 20 gauge, or each lamp receptacle may be mounted on or in an iron or steel box so constructed as to enclose all the wires and live parts of receptacle.

(d) Must be so wired that no set of lamps, requiring more than one thousand, three hundred and twenty (1,320) watts will be dependent on one cut-out.

Borders.—(e) Must be constructed of steel of a thickness not less than No. 20 gauge, treated to prevent oxidation, be suitably stayed and supported by a metal framework, and so designed that flanges of reflectors will protect the lamps.

(f) Must be so wired that no set of lamps requiring more than one thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) watts will be dependent upon one cut-out.

(g) Must be wired in approved conduit, each lamp receptacle to be enclosed within an approved outlet box, the whole to be enclosed in a steel trough, or each lamp receptacle may be mounted on or in the corner of a steel box so constructed as to enclose all the wires and the live parts of receptacles, metal to be of a thickness of not less than No. 20 gauge.

(h) Must be provided with suitable guards to prevent scenery or other combustible material coming in contact with lamps.

(i) Cables must be continuous from stage switchboard to border. Conduit construction must be used from switchboard to point where cables must be flexible to permit of the raising and lowering of border, the flexible portion must be enclosed in an approved fireproof hose or braid and be suitably supported.

Junction boxes will be allowed on fly-door and rigging-loft in existing theaters where the wiring has been completed and approved.

(j) For the wiring of the border proper, wire with slow-burning insulation should be used.

(k) Must be suspended with wire rope, same to be insulated from border by at least two approved strain insulators properly inserted.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS

Stage Pockets.—(l) Must be of approved type controlled from switches, each receptacle to be of not less than fifty (50) amperes rating, and each receptacle to be wired with a separate circuit to its full capacity.

Proscenium Side Lights.—(m) Must be so installed that they cannot interfere with the operation of or come in contact with curtain.

Scene Docks.—(n) Must be of iron-clad type and installed so as to conform with the requirements of Section 28.

Control of Stage Flues.—(p) In cases where dampers are released by an electric device, the electric circuit operating same must be normally closed.

(q) Magnet operating damper must be wound to the full voltage of circuit by which it is supplied, using no resistance device, and must not heat more than normal for apparatus of similar construction. It must be located in loft above scenery and be installed in a suitable iron box with a tight self-closing door.

(r) Such dampers must be controlled by at least two (2) standard single pole switches mounted within approved iron boxes, provided with self-closing doors without lock or catch, and located, one at the Electrician's station, and others as designated by the City Electrician.

C. Dressing Rooms.—(a) Must be wired in approved conduit, except that in existing buildings where it is impracticable to install approved conduit, approved armored cable may be used, provided it is installed in accordance with Section 12.

(b) All pendant lights must be equipped with approved reinforced cord or cable.

(c) All lamps must be provided with approved guards.

D. Portable Equipment.—Arc lamps used for storage effects must conform to the following requirements:

(a) Must be constructed entirely of metal except where the use of approved insulating material is necessary.

(b) Must be substantially constructed, and so designed as to provide for proper ventilation, and to prevent sparks being emitted from lamps when same are in operation, and mica must be used for frame insulation.

(c) Front opening must be provided with a self-closing hinged door frame in which wire gauze or glass must be inserted, excepting lens lamps, where the front may be stationary, and a solid door be provided on back or side.

(d) Must be provided with a one-sixteenth (1-16) inch iron or steel guard having a mesh not larger than one (1) inch, and be substantially placed over top and upper half of sides and back of lamp frame; this guard to be substantially riveted to frame of lamp and to be placed at a distance of at least two (2) inches from the lamp frame.

(e) Switch on standard must be so constructed that accidental contact with any live portion of same will be impossible.

(f) All standard connections in lamp and at switch andostat must be provided with approved lugs.

(g) Rheostat if mounted on standard, must be raised to a height of at least three (3) inches from floor line, and in addition to being properly enclosed must be surrounded with a substantially attached metal guard having a mesh not larger than one (1) square inch, which guard is to be kept at least one (1) inch from outside frame of rheostat.

(h) A competent operator must be in charge of each arc lamp, each of which arc lamps must be kept four feet apart.

Bunches.—(i) Must be substantially constructed of metal and must not contain any exposed wiring.

(j) The cable feeding must be bushed in an approved manner where passing through the metal, and must be properly secured to prevent any mechanical strain from coming on the connection.

Strips.—(k) Must be constructed of steel of a thickness not less than No. 20 gauge, treated to prevent oxidation, and suitably stayed and supported by metal framework.

(l) Cable feeding must be bushed in an approved manner where passing through the metal, and must be properly secured to prevent any mechanical strain from coming on the connections.

Portable Plugging Boxes.—(m) Must be constructed so that no current carrying part will be exposed, and each receptacle must be protected by approved fuses mounted on slate or marble bases and enclosed in a fireproof cabinet equipped with self-closing doors. Each receptacle must be constructed to carry thirty (30) amperes without undue heating, and the bus-bars must have a carrying capacity equivalent to the current required for the total number of receptacles, allowing thirty (30) amperes to each receptacle, and approved lugs be provided for the connection of the master cable.

Pin Plug Connectors.—(n) When of approved type may be used to connect approved portable lights and appliances.

(o) Must be so installed that the "female" part of plug will be on the live end of cable and must be so constructed that tension on the cable will not cause any serious mechanical strain on the connections.

Lights on Scenery.—(p) Where brackets are used they must be wired entirely on the inside; fixture stem must come through to the back of the scenery, and end of stem be properly bushed.

String or Festoon Lights.—(q) Wiring for same should be approved cable, joints where taps are taken from same for lights to be properly made, soldered and taped, and where lamps are used in lanterns or similar devices lamps must be provided with approved guards. Where taps are taken from cable, they should be so staggered that joints of different polarity will not come immediately opposite each other, and must be properly protected from strain.

Special Electrical Effects.—(r) Where devices are used for producing special effects, such as lightning, water etc., the apparatus must be so constructed and located

the flames, sparks, etc., resulting from the operating cannot come in contact with combustible material.

E. Auditorium.—(a) All wiring must be installed in approved conduit, except that in existing buildings where it is impracticable to install approved conduit, approved armored cable may be used, provided it is installed in accordance with Section 12.

(b) All fuses used in connection with lights illuminating all parts of the house used by the audience must be installed in fireproof enclosures so constructed that there will be a space of at least six (6) inches between the fuses and the sides and face of enclosure.

(c) Exit lights must not have more than one set of fuses between same and service fuses.

(d) Exit lights and all lights in halls, corridors or any other part of the building used by the audience, except the general auditorium lighting, must be fed independently of the stage lighting, and must be controlled only from the lobby or other convenient place in front part of house.

(e) Every portion of the theater devoted to the use or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including all open courts, corridors, stairways, exits and emergency exit stairways, must be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same must remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises.

TRANSFORMERS.

SEC. 42. Note.—Transformers must not be placed inside of buildings without special permission from the City Electrician.

(a) When permitted in buildings, must be located as near as possible to the point at which the primary wires enter the building.

(b) Must be placed in an enclosure constructed of fire-resisting material, the enclosure to be used only for this purpose, and to be kept securely locked, and access to the same allowed only to responsible parties.

(c) Must be permanently and effectually grounded, and the enclosure in which they are placed must be practically airtight, except that it must be thoroughly ventilated to the outside air, impossible through a chimney or flue. There should be at least six (6) inches air space on all sides of the transformer.

(d) In central or sub-stations the transformers must be so placed that smoke from the burning out of the coil or the boiling over of the oil (where oil-filled cases are used) could do no harm.

If the insulation in a transformer breaks down, considerable heat is likely to be developed. This would cause a dense smoke, which might be mistaken for a fire and *it in water* being thrown into the building and a heavy *thereby* entailed. Moreover, with oil-cooled transformers, especially if the cases are filled too full, the oil

may become ignited and boil over, producing a very stubborn fire.

Note.—All transformers used for low potential distribution in the City of Dallas are required to be tested under the supervision of the City Electrician.

WIRING FOR LOW POTENTIAL SYSTEMS—550 VOLTS OR LESS.

SEC. 43 (Any circuit attached to any machine, or combination of machines, which develops a difference of potential between any two wires of over 10 volts and less than 550 volts shall be considered as a low potential circuit, and as coming under this class, unless an approved transforming device is used, which cuts the difference of potential down to 10 volts or less.)

(a) Unless herein otherwise provided, nothing but rubber-covered wire shall be used.

No main service feeders for any installation shall be smaller than No. 10 B. and S. gauge wires, and where a total load of more than six (6) amperes capacity at 110 volts is to be connected for service wires from other feeders, each of a size not less than No. 10 B. and S. gauge will be required.

(b) Wires must not be laid in plaster, cement or similar finish, and must never be fastened with staples.

(c) Must not be finished for any great distance, and only in places where the electricians can satisfy themselves that the rules have been complied with.

(d) Twin-wires must never be used except in conduits, or where flexible conductors are permitted.

(e) Must be protected from mechanical injury.

(f) Running boards or guard-strips may be required on ceilings, as provided in Section 33.

(g) Suitable protection on side walls should not extend less than five (5) feet from the floor. This may be secured by substantial boxing, retaining an air space of one (1) inch around the conductors, closed at the top (the wires passing through the bushed holes,) or by approved metal conduit or pipe of equivalent strength.

When metal conduit or pipe is used, the insulation of each wire must be reinforced by approved flexible tubing extending from the insulator next below the pipe to the one next above it, unless the conduit is installed according to requirements of paragraphs (q) and (v), inclusive. The two or more wires of a circuit, each with its flexible tubing (when required), if carrying alternating current, must, or if direct current, may be placed within the same pipe.

In damp places the wooden boxing may be preferable because of the precaution which would be necessary to secure proper insulation if the pipe were used. With this exception, however, iron pipe is considered preferable to the wooden boxing, and its use is strongly urged. It is especially suitable for the protection of wires near pulleys, etc.

(h) Wires run in close proximity to water tanks or pipes will be considered as exposed to moisture.

(i) In unfloored attics wires are considered as exposed to mechanical injury, and must not be run on knobs on upper edge of joists.

(j) Wires for all potentials must, when joined together, be so spliced or connected as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder. The joints must then be soldered to insure preservation and covered in the following manner: Two thicknesses of pure rubber tape to be wrapped tightly on the joint, and then the whole to be covered with at least two thicknesses of friction tape, put on in such a manner as to securely hold the rubber tape in place, and, when installed in wet places, the whole joint and its covering must be thoroughly painted with insulating water-proof paint.

These requirements also apply to the unused terminals of all wires.

SPECIAL RULES.

Open work in Dry Places:

(k) Must have an approved rubber insulation.

(l) Must be rigidly supported on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators, which will separate the wires from each other and from surface wired over in accordance with the following table:

Voltage	Distance from Surface	Distance between wires
0 to 300	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch
301 to 550	1 -inch	4 -inch

Wires run open on conducting surfaces, such as metal ceilings, must be supported on insulating supports which raise the wires at least one (1) inch from the conducting surface.

(m) Rigid supporting requires, under ordinary conditions, where wiring along flat surfaces supports at least every four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) feet. If the wires are liable to be disturbed, the distance between supports should be shortened. In buildings of "mill construction," mains of not less than No. 8 B. and S. gauge, where not liable to be disturbed, may be separated about six (6) inches and run from timber to timber, not breaking around, and may be supported at each timber only.

Special attention must be given that wires be drawn tight, but no strain must be placed on the joints in wires, or around the ends of tubes or on outlet tubing, and a sufficient number of knobs must be used at those points to prevent such strains.

OPEN WORK IN DAMP PLACES. OR BUILDINGS SPECIALLY SUBJECT TO MOISTURE OR TO ACID OR OTHER FUMES LIABLE TO INJURE THE WIRES OR THEIR INSULATION:

1) *Must have an approved rubber insulating covering.*

Must be installed in drained conduit, made up

as near waterproof as possible, or be rigidly supported on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators, which separate the wire at least one (1) inch from the surface wired over, and must be kept apart at least two and one-half (2½) inches for voltages up to 300, and four (4) inches for higher voltages. See paragraph (m) and Section 39 (a) and (b).

Conduit construction may be required for wiring on exterior of buildings.

Where underground service enters building through tubes, the tubes shall be tightly closed at outlets with asphaltum or other non-conductor, to prevent gases from entering the building through such channels.

Moulding Work (Wooden and Metal):

(p) This class of work not approved without written permission from the City Electrician.

(q) Approved metallic conduits will be required for the installation of wires in show-windows (see Section 34), for all wires in elevator shafts, and for all wires in unfinished basements.

The word "basement" shall mean a story whose floor is three (3) feet or more below the level of the sidewalk, and whose height does not exceed eleven (11) feet in the clear; all such stories that exceed eleven (11) feet in the clear shall be considered as first stories.

By the words "unfinished basement," is meant one whose ceiling is not plastered, ceiled over or otherwise arranged to present a regular, even surface.

(r) Approved metallic conduits will be required for all concealed wires in the wiring of new buildings, the re-wiring of old building and the new installation of wire in old buildings, or additions thereto, except as hereinafter provided.

With concealed work, when more than one branch circuit is used, the electrical contractor must leave, on the job, a suitable card properly filled out and signed with his name, together with the name of the journeyman in charge of the work, which card must specify which outlets, together with their capacity, are arranged on each branch circuit.

(s) Provided, however, that approved metallic conduits will be required for the installation of feed wires from entrance to main line switch in all buildings outside the "Fire Limits."

Provided, further, that conduit construction will not be required for installing wires in unfinished basements of buildings in that class in which concealed knob and tube work is permitted, as specified in the preceding paragraph, and when only on approved running boards.

(t) Wires must have an approved rubber insulating covering, provided with an extra outer braid or covering as required for use in conduit.

Conduits must be continuous from outlet to outlet, as required for armored cables in Section 12, paragraphs (b) and (c). Conduits must be equipped at every outlet with an approved outlet box or plate, as required for arm

cables in Section 12, paragraphs (b) and (c). Conduits must be equipped at every outlet with an approved outlet box or plate as required for armored cables in Section 12, paragraphs (d) and (g), inclusive, and be provided, at such outlets, with approved bushings or nipples fitted so as to protect the wires from abrasion.

Junction boxes must always be installed in such manner as to be accessible.

All elbows and bends must be so made that the conduit or lining of same will not be injured. The radius of curve of the inner edge of any elbow shall not be less than three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) inches and shall not have more than the equivalent of four (4) quarter bends from outlet to outlet. The conduit must be permanently and effectively grounded by means of approved grounding clamps or other approved device to a suitable ground connection as provided in Section 25.

(u) Must not be drawn in until all mechanical work on the building has been, as far as possible, completed.

Conductors in vertical conduit rises must be supported within the conduit system in accordance with the following table:

No. 4 to 0 every 100 feet.
No. 00 to 0000 every 80 feet.
0000 to 30,000 C. M. every 60 feet.
350,000 C. M. to 500,000 C. M. every 50 feet.
500,000 C. M. to 750,000 C. M. every 40 feet.
750,000 C. M. every 35 feet.

A turn of ninety (90) degrees in the conduit system will constitute a satisfactory support as per above table.

The following methods of supporting cables are required:

1. Junction boxes may be inserted in the conduit system at the required intervals, in which insulating supports of approved type must be installed and secured in a satisfactory manner, so as to withstand the weight of the conductors attached thereto, the boxes to be provided with proper covers.

2. Cables may be supported in approved junction boxes on two or more insulating supports, so placed that the conductors will be deflected at an angle of not less than ninety (90) degrees, and carried a distance of not less than twice the diameter of the cable from its vertical position. Cables so suspended may be additionally secured to these insulators by tie-wires.

Other methods, if used, must be approved by the City Electrician.

(v) Must, for alternating systems, have the two or more wires of a circuit drawn in the same conduit.

It is required that this be done for direct current systems, also, that they may be changed to alternating systems at any time, induction troubles preventing such a change if the wires are in separate conduits.

The same conduit must never contain circuits of different systems, but may contain two or more circuits of same system.

Not more than one (1) duplex fire shall be used in a five-eighths (5/8) inch conduit, and not more than two (2) duplex wires in a three-fourths (3/4) inch conduit, and not more than five (5) duplex wires in a one (1) inch or larger conduit.

Except where conduits enter approved outlet boxes, junction boxes and cabinets, the wires must leave the conduit through insulating bushings.

Concealed Knob and Tube Work.

(w) This method of installation will not be approved except as provided above, and for minor alterations or extensions to existing systems, and then only by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Dallas.

Circuit load index cards must be provided for concealed work, as required in the second paragraph of Section 43r.

(x) Must have an approved rubber insulating covering and be rigidly supported on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators which separate the wires at least one (1) inch from the surface wired over. Should preferably be run singly on separate timbers, or studdings, and must be kept at least five (5) inches apart.

Special attention must be given that the wires be drawn tight, but no strain must be placed on the joints in wires, or around the ends of tubes or on outlet tubing, and a sufficient number of knobs must be used at these points to prevent such strains.

Must be separated from contact with the walls, floor timbers and partitions through which they may pass by non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating tubes, such as glass or porcelain. (See also Section 14).

Rigid supporting requires, under ordinary conditions, where wiring along flat surfaces, supports at least every four and one half (4½) feet. If the wires are liable to be disturbed, the distance between supports should be shortened.

At distributing centers, outlets or switches where space is limited and the five (5) inch separation cannot be maintained, each wire must be separately encased in a continuous length of approved flexible tubing.

Wires passing through timbers at the bottom of plastered partitions must be protected by an additional tube extending at least four (4) inches above the timber.

(y) When, in a concealed knob and tub system, it is impracticable to place the whole of a circuit on non-combustible support of glass or porcelain, that portion of the circuit which cannot be so supported must be installed with approved metal conduit or approved armored cable (see Section 12), except that if the difference of potential between the wires is not over three hundred (300) volts, and if the wires are not exposed to moisture, they may be finished if separately encased in approved flexible tubing, extending in continuous lengths from porcelain support to outlet, or from outlet to outlet.

(z) Must at all outlets, except where conduit used, be protected by approved flexible insulating

extending in continuous lengths from the last porcelain knob to at least one (1) inch beyond the outlet. In case of combination fixtures, these outlet tubes must extend at least flush with outer end of gas cap.

WIRING FOR HIGH POTENTIAL SYSTEMS—550 TO 3500 VOLTS.

SEC. 44. Any circuit attached to any machine or combination of machines, which develops a difference of potential, between any two wires of over 550 volts and less than 3500 volts, shall be considered as a high potential circuit and as coming under that class, unless an approved transforming device is used which cuts the difference of potential down to 550 volts or less.

(a) Must be always in plain sight, and never encased except as provided for in Section 28, or where required by the City Electrician.

(b) Must, except as provided for in Section 28, be rigidly supported on glass or porcelain insulators, which raise the wires at least one (1) inch from the surface wired over, and must be kept about eight (8) inches apart.

Rigid supporting requires, under ordinary conditions, where wiring along flat surfaces, supports at least about every four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) feet. If the wires are unusually liable to be disturbed, the distance between supports should be shortened.

In buildings of "mill construction," mains of not less than No. 8 B. and S. gauge, where not liable to be disturbed, may be separated about ten (10) inches and run from timber to timber, not breaking around, and may be supported at each timber only.

(c) Must be protected on side walls from mechanical injury by a substantial boxing, retaining an air space of one (1) inch around the conductors, closed at the top (the wires passing through bushed holes) and extending not less than seven (7) feet from the floor.

(d) Wires must be joined and covered as specified in Section 43j.

WIRING FOR EXTRA-HIGH POTENTIAL SYSTEMS—OVER 3500 VOLTS.

SEC. 45. Any circuit attached to any machine or combination of machines which develops a difference of potential, between any two wires, of over 3500 volts shall be considered as an extra-high potential circuit and as coming under that class, unless an approved transforming device is used which cuts the difference of potential down to 3500 volts or less.

(a) Such wires must not be brought into or over buildings, except power stations and sub-stations.

SEC. 46. Any electrical installation not covered by ordinance must be approved by the City Electrician.

SEC. 47. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall fail to comply with any of its requirements shall be subject to a fine in any sum not more than Two Hundred (\$200) Dollars, and each and every day's continuance of any violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute and be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 48. The fact that from improper and unsuitable electrical work already constructed and being constructed and maintained daily, danger constantly arises both to persons and property creates an emergency and on account of the immediate preservation of the public safety requiring that this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage by the Board of Commissioners and approval by the Mayor, and it is accordingly ordained that this ordinance shall be in effect from and after its passage by the Board of Commissioners and approval by the Mayor.

Approved,
LEON M. TAYLOR,
City Electrician.

Approved as to form,
City Attorney.

Passed July 23, 1909.

Correctly enrolled.....19.....

J. J. COLLINS,
City Attorney.

HARRY L. SEAY,
For Board of Commissioners.

Approved19.....

S. J. HAY,
Attest.
J. B. WINSLETT, City Secretary.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

SEC. 49. Keep all wires below the top of joist level. This especially applies to porch lights and wiring on drop ceilings. Where it is possible to get in to drive knobs, this department will require that the plate be bored in such a maner as to keep wires absolutely safe from mechanical injury, otherwise loom from last support to outlet will be permitted.

Two locknuts, that is, one on either side of outlet box or cabinet in which rigid conduits are used will be required, in addition to bushing.

At least 5 inch of loom to each wire at outlets will be required, and knobs put on at outlets, and placed on ceilings must be put on with screws, and nails, and leather floor, or in which there is a ground connection, and when it is possible to touch fittings and grounds, must be of approved porcelain design.

All fittings installed in places which have a grounded heads will not be approved for this purpose.

So-called open cleat fittings with exposed metal parts will not be approved in outdoor work or in any place that is exposed to dampness or weather that is under awnings, in barns, or porches, or other similar places.

The frames of glass doors and all other exposed parts in cabinets or cabinet gutters must be lined with material to conform to general construction of cabinets.

This department will not approve anything but type "F" condulets or other approved waterproof entrance condulets for feed wires. Especial attention is called to the so-called convertible type of condulet which is being largely used for entrances. This condulet will not be approved in any outdoor work.

This department will require that the red card system must be placed on all rough-in jobs. This card must not be detached by any one except a representative from this department, who will place a blue card of approval in its stead, before any wiring or apparatus will be allowed to be covered or concealed from view.

Applications for re-inspections must be made out on new cards, the same as original application, stating whether the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd. Phone or verbal requests will not be considered.

This department will require that contractors conform to card lead index found in Section "R" of Article 43 of City Code.

Attention is called to Articles "B" and "C" of Section 21 of City Code, also Section 2, which will be rigidly enforced.

Glass strain insulators will be required for all pull-offs on wires running to barns, outhouses, and all similar outdoor wiring. Glass knobs must be used instead of porcelain knobs on wiring out in the weather.

Conduit will be required on all outside lights, under awnings, etc., in fire limits, which must be controlled by double pole switches.

On all lathed and plastered, metal or other similarly sealed ceilings and side walls, headers will be required at all openings, including switch and meter outlets, whether flush or raised, and flush switch boxes will not be approved fastened to laths only.

This bulletin is issued under provision of Sections 46, 9 and others of the City Code.

Post this in your shop.

All outlets must be loomed before same will be allowed to be concealed from view.

All applications for inspection will be held 24 hours after permit is issued.

The plain single knot will not be approved in drop cords, sockets or rosettes, but the double underwriters knot will be required.

LEON M. TAYLOR,
City Electrician.

BULLETIN No. 3.

In all cabinets where porcelain bushings are permitted it is required that Federal or other similar bushings be used.

It is very important that all holes in cabinet boxes that are not in use be plugged up so that cabinet box will be as near dust tight as possible.

All wires for meter loops on two or more circuits must be No. 10 or larger, and on 3-wire loops shunt wire must be taped inside of cabinet and securely soldered, all sub-feeders must not be smaller than No. 10. Cross over tubes will not be required on inside of cabinets or cabinet gutters.

Special attention is called to the looming of gas pipes, said loom must be of proper size to completely cover all exposed grounded parts below the ceiling level, that is loom must come down flush with the mica or insulating properties of insulating joint. This will ordinarily require "1 loom for 3-8" gas pipes.

Canopies must be thoroughly and permanently insulated from grounded surfaces.

It shall be the duty of the contractor roughing in job to loom gas pipes, and fixture contractor hanging fixtures on gas pipes which are not loomed does so at his own risk.

Roughing in shall ordinarily mean all cabinets, cutouts, flush switches and all other fittings which are required, except the lighting fixtures themselves.

Don't use anything but rubber covered wire on inside work in any case without direct and special permission from this department.

Don't use molding or exposed cleat line closer than 5 feet from floor line.

In running service wires out of buildings which are equipped with awnings, this department will require that the conduit extend out to the edge or above the awning.

In wiring on tin or other similarly grounded ceiling this department will require that a wood mat or other similar non-conductor be placed between the wire support and ceiling, that is no support or fitting will be approved that is fastened direct to ground.

On all open work along flat and finished surfaces this department will require that knobs and cleat be secured with screws and not nails.

All knobs must be put on with screws.

Don't splice wires in conduit only at outlet boxes and condulets.

Don't use loom or flexible conduit out in the weather unless same is lead incased.

Don't putt off of tube heads or ends.

Don't bring your feed wires out at any but front of buildings unless service wires are in the rear of building, or where it is a corner lot and service wires run down side street, a side entrance will be permitted.

Avoid as far as practicable the use of open cleat fittings with exposed metal parts.

Don't put meter loop or service cabinets in any place that is exposed directly or indirectly to weather or dampness.

Concealed work shall be interpreted to mean all wires which are or could be concealed from direct view, that is wires which are placed above the underneath side of joist level. Special attention is called to the wiring of all bar, soda fountain, tops of vestibules, office fixtures and railings and all places where wires are run on the top of flat surfaces, where gravity will tend to drop wires. In all above cases wiring must be done in conduit when in the fire limits.

In conduit installation, contractors roughing in jobs must make, solder, and tape all joints except the fixture leads.

LEON M. TAYLOR,
City Electrician.

FAN BULLETIN FOR 1910 SEASON.

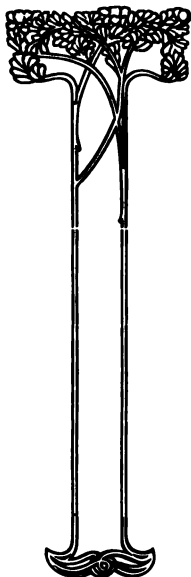
Subject to Additions and Amendments.

1. In no case will this department approve ceiling, bracket or any other fan that is hung semi-permanently from hook, secured to wall, or similarly installed, on the same circuit with lights.
2. Not more than 4 ceiling fans, whether alternating or direct current, will be approved on one circuit.
3. Direct and alternating current will not be approved in the same fan, that is, electrolier attachments will not be approved on direct current fans.
4. All so-called desk or buzz fans must be equipped with reinforced portable cord, and two piece separable, or swivel plugs will be required for attaching same to sockets. The end entering the base of fan must be properly knotted and tips soldered.
5. This department will not approve any new series fans, but where owners have them already installed, they will be permitted in service.
6. In no case, which old or new work, will the so-called screw or plug fuse be approved on 220 volt fans.
7. In view of the fact that fans are ordinarily considered as temporary work, this department will not require fan wires be soldered to line or circuit wires.
8. Wire of at least No. 16 B. & S. gauge will be required in fan stems.
9. This department will require that an application *inspector* be filed with the installation of every new *dditional* ceiling fan.

10. No couplings will be permitted in the use of fan stems. This shall not be interpreted to prohibit the use of the so-called telescope stem and a set screw will be required both at the hanger eye and at the fan to thoroughly secure the stem and to prevent its unscrewing or loosening up.

This bulletin is issued under provisions of Sections 46, 9 and others of the City Code.

LEON M. TAYLOR,
City Electrician.



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INDEX

TO

ADVERTISEMENTS

Ablon, Ben	26
Adolphus Hotel	56
Atlas Metal Works.....	62
American Steel & Wire Ass'n.....	XII
Austin-Western Road Machinery Co., The.....	78
Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America.....	122
Acme Machine Works.....	124
Avery & Sons Plow Co., B. F.....	116
Austin Bros.	Margin
Brown Cracker & Candy Co.....	28
Boren-Stewart Co.	34
Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co.	42
Burgher & Co.....	Margin
Busch & Co., August A.	44
Bowser, S. F. & Co.....	10
Builders Wire & Iron Co.....	Margin
Baron Bros. Millinery Co.....	52
Broadnax, W. H.	66
Buell Planing Mill Co.....	86
Buckelew, O. O.....	150
Burton Lumber Co.....	88
Commonwealth National Bank.....	32
Crowdus Drug Co., The J. W.....	6
Crystal Theatre	6
Coco-Cola	104
Crisman & Nesbit.....	Margin
Consumers' Lignite Co.....	Margin
Cranfill, J. B.....	Margin
Dallas Tent & Awning Co.....	38
Dexter & Co., C. L.....	Margin
Dallas Corn Mills.....	2
Dallas Brewery	12
Dallas Builders Supply Co.....	50
Davis, B. F. & C. M.....	

Dallas Cotton Mills.....	64
Deere Plow Co., John.....	60
Dallas Transfer Co., The.....	68
Dearing & Sons, R. H.....	106
Dallas Sheet Metal Mfg. Co.....	Margin
Dallas Plumbing Co.....	148
Dunn, John E.....	150
Dallas Gas Co.....	162
Dallas Electric Light & Power Co.....	170
Dallas Ice Factory.....	174
Dallas Roofing Co.....	XVI
Edwards Mfg. Co. of Texas.....	46
Elite Restaurant, The.....	100
Electric Blue Print & Supply Co.....	106
Eaton Tent & Awning Co.....	108
Electric Appliance Co.....	XIV
Fowles-McClellan Plumbing Co.....	64
Gordon & Co., H. E.....	38
General Welding Co.....	42
Greiner-Kelly Drug Co.	64
Griffith & Co.....	Margin
Gilbert Mfg. Co.	174
Hill & Co., C. D.....	II
Huey & Philp Hardware Co.....	IV
Harry, R. D.....	XVI
Hundley, J. Bunyan.....	34
Hansen & Co., C.....	48
Hotel Waldorf	50
Hippodrome	58
Hann & Kendall.....	102
Hoffman Co., C. E.....	Margin
Hatcher Construction Co., W. R.....	116
Henninger-Brewer Co.	Margin
Harry Steel Works, O. K.	144
Holland Magazine	Margin
Hotel Southland	114
Harris-Lipsitz Co.	114
Imperial Hotel	Margin
Johnston, A. A.	40
Jones Lumber Co.	96
Klein Bros. Co.	VI
Layden & Tucker.....	Margin
Loudermilk, Geo. W.	Margin
Lang & Brooks.....	104
Maple Brewing Co., Wm. J.	172

Murrah-Spaeth Machine Co.	VI
McAnelly, Ernest E.	30
Moroney Hardware Co.	Margin
Matthews, D. J.	8
Motor Inn, The.	54
Michel Lime Co.	Margin
Mayfield Lumber Co., J. S.	74
Moore & Co.	72
Murphy & Bolanz Co.	82
Murphy, M.	84
Mosher Mfg. Co.	118
Mannan, F. G.	120
Municipal Paving Co.	Margin
Michigan Gas Appliance Co.	152
Moncrief Furnace & Mfg. Co.	Margin
McDougle, Cameron & Webster.	Margin
Morten Milling Co.	14
Neiman-Marcus Co.	10
Otis Elevator Co.	70
Ott, Chas.	104
Oliver Chilled Plow Works.	Margin
Oriental Hotel (New)	20
Ogburn Gravel Co.	90
Palace Horseshoeing Shop.	46
Park Hotel	54
Penniman & Trewitt.	108
Pratt Paint & Paper Co.	110
Pittsburg Testing Laboratory of Texas.	126
Parlin & Orendorff Imp. Co.	128
Pittsburg Water Heater.	Margin
Pulliam Fuel Co.	74
Philip Lipsitz Co.	22
Queen Theatre	98
Rose Mfg. Co.	18
Roth Sign Co.	80
Remington Typewriter Sales Rooms.	86
Rumley Product Co.	110
Reaney & Co., J. P.	144
Ruggles, C. C.	Margin
Ruud Mfg. Co.	146
Rick Furniture Co.	Margin
Ruff Sporting Goods Co.	26
Russell Machine Co., F. K.	88
Standard Water Meter Co. of Texas.	38
Southern Rock Island Plow Co.	2
Southern Architectural Cement Stone Co.	1

Sears, Roebuck & Co.	24
Seeger Coal Co.	70
Slaughter Construction Co., J. W.	80
St. George Hotel and Annex	82
Seay, Cranfill & Co.	Margin
Sanger Bros.	94
Smith & Lamar	94
Smith & Whitney	120
Standard Engineering & Construction Co.	124
Self, H. P.	Margin
Southwestern States Portland Cement Co.	VIII
Southern Wire & Iron Mfg. Co.	Margin
Southern Imp. Supply Co.	Margin
Southern Plow Co.	Margin
Southwestern Tel. & Tel. Co.	112
Times Herald	16
Texas Harvester Co., The	18
Texas Paper Co.	22
Titche-Goettinger Co.	66
Texas Power & Light Co.	76
Texas Land & Mortgage Co., The	76
Trussed Concrete Steel Co.	92
Trinity Electric Co.	92
Texas Fuel & Supply Co.	100
Texas Drug Co.	104
Texas Machinery & Supply Co.	122
Texas Bitulithic Co.	X
Texas Moline Plow Co.	146
Thiel Detective Service Co.	222
Underwood Typewriter	4
Vilbig Brothers	98
Watson Co.	36
Wright & Co., L. R.	64
Washington Theatre	62
Wakefield's Dallas Ice & Fuel Co.	68
Weiland Undertaking Co., Chas. F.	Margin
Wyatt Metal Works	122
West Disinfecting Co.	148
Webb Electric Co.	172
Wallace Plumbing Co., C.	152
Western Union Tel. Co.	222
Walker, I. A.	Margin

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